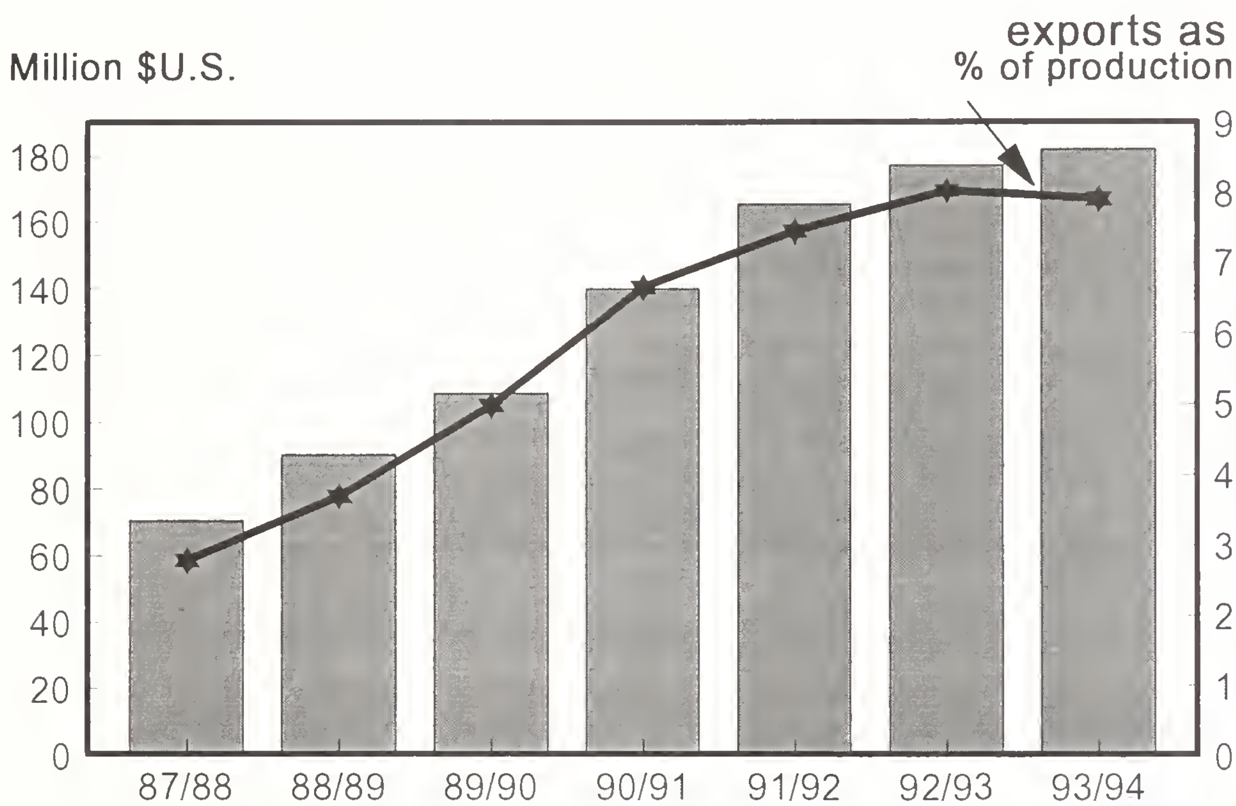
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
FHORT 2-95
February 1995

World Horticultural Trade & U.S. Export Opportunities

U.S. Wine Export Value Continues to Surge



Source: U.S. Census Data, Marketing Year is August/July.

U.S. wine export value continues to surge to new heights. Aided in part by the Market Promotion Program, exports have more than doubled in the last six years, reaching a record value of $182 million in marketing year 1993/94 (August/July). For the current marketing year through November, the flow of exports is running ahead of the same period last year, both in terms of volume (6.5 percent) and value (12.8 percent). As a share of wine production, export volume has grown from less than three percent in 1987/88 to about eight percent last year. Trade prospects may brighten with implementation of the Uruguay Round, which will result in lower import tariffs and changes in government monopolies on imports and distribution in several Asian and other high income developing countries. **(For details on the U.S. wine situation, see page 20)**

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

For further information, contact:
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service
Horticultural and Tropical Products Division
AG Box 1049
Washington, DC 20250-1049

Telephone: 202-720-6590
Fax: 202-720-3799

Frank J. Piason, Director
Howard R. Wetzel, Deputy Director for Analysis
Robert B. Tisch, Deputy Director for Marketing

ANALYSIS

Casey Bean	202-720-4620	Fresh deciduous fruit, apple juice, olives, and Asia-specific issues
Brian Grunenfelder	202-690-2702	Trade policy, food safety, and plant health group leader
Bill Janis	202-720-0897	Fresh and processed potatoes, tree nuts
Ross Kreamer	202-720-9903	Canned deciduous fruit, wine, table grapes, kiwifruit, NAFTA, PL-480, and GSM-102 export credits
Emanuel McNeil	202-720-2083	Fresh and processed vegetables, bananas, avocados, nursery products, and cut flowers
Samuel Rosa	202-720-9792	Sugar, fresh citrus and juices, honey, tropical fruit, and CBI
Joe Somers	202-720-2974	Situation and outlook group leader, fresh and processed citrus, FAO citrus liaison, and berries
Mark Thompson	202-720-6877	Dried fruit and cross-commodity issues

MARKETING

Laura Davis	202-720-2252	Deciduous fruit
Ted Goldammer	202-720-8498	Wine, brandy, and potatoes
Stacey Peckins	202-690-1341	Nursery products, avocados, tree nuts, papaya, and canned tomatoes
Elise Pinkow	202-690-1341	Table grapes, grape juice, and berries
Steve Shnitzler	202-720-8495	Dried fruit, kiwifruit, ginseng, asparagus, tart cherries, and processed corn
Robert B. Tisch	202-720-0898	Citrus

For subscription questions or address changes, please contact Robertha McLean, 202-720-9445.

Table of Contents

Export Summary

U.S. exports of horticultural products to all countries in November 1994 totaled a record $846.5 million, 27 percent above the same month a year earlier. All categories registered increases in November 1994. The largest increases were in fresh vegetables, fruit and vegetable juices, hops, and miscellaneous products. During the first two months (October-November) of fiscal 1995, the total value of U.S. horticultural exports was $1.7 billion -- 21 percent over the same period last year.

All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg.) = 2.2046 pounds, 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 pounds, 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter (hl.) = 26.42 gallons, and 1 hectare (ha.) = 2.471 acres.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES
WORLD TOTAL, OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER YEAR
NOV 94

NAME	QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
GROUP & COMMODITY	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TODATE LAST YR	YR TODATE CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FR, FRUIT CITRUS MT										
GRAPEFRUIT	40,415	40,132	62,641	74,965	461,577	21,062	21,390	34,467	37,910	228,387
LEMONS	12,302	11,052	26,288	20,958	124,410	10,978	9,741	27,489	21,933	108,711
ORANGES, INCL TMPLS	24,844	35,861	40,991	56,725	543,324	15,442	19,985	26,098	29,774	291,021
OTHER CITRUS	3,837	4,311	4,531	6,136	26,339	3,774	3,750	4,406	5,364	20,325
Subtotal:----	81,401	91,358	134,451	158,785	1,155,652	51,256	54,867	92,462	94,983	648,447
FR, FRT, NON-CIT MT										
APPLES	58,937	82,253	111,368	163,259	662,897	37,225	44,843	70,863	90,935	404,229
AVOCADOS	481	529	1,063	1,203	8,923	537	497	1,111	1,048	11,337
CHERRIES SWT & TRT	11	64	22	195	30,641	36	58	57	148	130,864
GRAPES	27,662	30,244	68,859	75,622	215,510	35,201	39,677	77,300	92,657	244,148
KIWIFRUIT	716	1,120	946	1,504	8,748	1,003	1,251	1,319	1,743	13,091
MELONS	4,459	5,604	14,215	15,759	218,603	2,597	3,123	7,136	7,498	82,265
PAPAYA	654	847	1,262	1,566	7,759	1,242	1,601	2,385	2,912	14,547
PEACHES & NCTRNS	163	162	1,239	2,469	83,306	105	159	899	1,670	65,914
PEARS	14,494	22,859	31,073	45,188	137,040	8,434	11,123	17,802	22,506	74,043
PLUMS/PRUNES	0	429	2,445	3,543	69,918	0	301	1,942	2,939	56,882
STRAWBERRIES	1,579	1,367	4,705	5,009	57,107	4,714	4,887	12,932	14,492	94,942
OTHER NON-CITRUS	4,796	4,026	13,566	9,719	55,521	4,256	4,187	11,784	10,285	60,348
Subtotal:----	113,957	149,509	250,768	325,041	1,555,979	95,354	111,710	205,535	248,839	1,252,616
CND/PREP FRUIT MT										
CHERRIES TRT CND	398	357	929	1,197	5,656	716	619	1,662	2,022	10,117
FRUIT MIXTURES	2,353	3,937	5,138	6,345	26,348	2,870	4,447	6,125	7,184	30,536
MARACHINO CHRY	459	460	910	940	4,685	866	998	1,689	2,040	9,003
PEACHES CANNED	1,600	1,071	3,577	2,846	18,173	1,429	1,032	3,368	2,659	17,798
PINEAPPLE CANNED	164	297	941	614	4,156	143	272	839	511	3,659
FRT PREP/PRES	5,154	5,650	10,775	12,080	64,995	6,067	6,606	12,767	14,541	74,638
OTHER CANNED FR	2,025	2,098	4,506	4,842	43,183	2,116	2,285	4,557	5,097	38,088
Subtotal:----	12,158	13,872	26,779	28,868	167,199	14,210	16,263	31,010	34,057	183,843
DRIED FRUIT MT										
PRUNES, DRIED	5,831	6,104	13,073	13,052	57,923	13,312	14,342	29,367	30,728	137,199
RAISINS, DRIED	10,541	11,278	23,202	24,783	122,625	17,052	18,479	36,893	40,216	195,347
OTHER DRIED FRUIT	2,459	2,702	4,924	6,158	20,739	6,305	6,621	13,184	14,059	51,362
Subtotal:----	18,832	20,085	41,200	43,993	201,288	36,671	39,443	79,444	85,004	383,909
FROZEN FRUIT MT										
BLUEBERRIES, FZN	225	421	649	823	7,104	430	634	1,077	1,177	10,616
STRAWBERRIES, FZN	1,469	1,728	2,967	4,963	27,248	2,034	2,172	4,016	6,343	34,765
OTHER FZN FRUIT	953	1,063	2,214	2,544	15,317	1,735	1,596	3,703	3,871	23,995
Subtotal:----	2,647	3,213	5,831	8,331	49,670	4,201	4,402	8,797	11,392	69,377
FRT&VEG JUICE (SSE) KL										
GRAPEFRUIT JU CNC	796	2,711	3,604	7,125	37,622	1,152	2,460	2,887	5,462	33,808
ORANGE JU NT CNC	8,204	12,944	16,113	25,800	130,258	5,794	8,696	11,357	17,257	86,994
ORANGE JUICE CNC	12,536	15,422	33,286	30,082	272,558	8,905	9,423	17,490	18,900	152,039
OTHER JUICES	21,248	28,537	60,687	62,469	356,394	15,851	20,412	37,741	44,682	243,253
Subtotal:----	42,786	59,615	113,692	125,477	796,834	31,704	40,992	69,477	86,302	516,095
VEGETABLES FR MT										
ASPARAGUS, FR, CHLD	187	124	349	271	21,980	440	416	812	939	71,547
BROCCOLI	8,840	6,379	16,337	11,669	128,764	5,033	6,523	9,997	10,753	80,197
CAULIFLOWER	7,053	7,439	13,237	14,472	94,794	4,168	5,827	8,351	10,643	61,798
CELERY	11,022	10,698	18,173	17,943	117,643	3,549	4,402	6,260	7,038	37,955
LETTUCE, FR, CH.	29,122	26,473	57,944	51,340	309,932	11,569	16,373	23,957	31,389	126,426
ONIONS, FR	12,218	49,756	27,800	106,251	193,828	5,063	15,725	10,111	31,391	69,757
PEPPERS	5,378	5,755	9,874	9,889	52,747	4,914	5,414	8,708	9,181	44,884
TOMATOES, FR, CH.	12,510	14,017	25,837	29,373	148,517	10,789	12,208	18,704	23,146	114,143
OTHER VEG, FR.	35,847	50,578	74,912	101,719	686,139	28,784	30,742	56,245	62,317	361,952
Subtotal:----	122,182	171,223	244,467	342,930	1,754,349	74,313	97,634	143,149	186,802	968,665
VEGETABLES CANNED MT										
CATSUP & CHILI SA	1,794	3,121	3,996	7,634	31,335	1,692	2,195	3,647	5,264	24,793
SWEET CORN CANNED	14,112	15,802	28,148	28,895	150,029	11,225	13,637	22,087	24,989	121,698
TOMATO PASTE	6,158	7,425	14,296	16,879	76,150	5,019	6,206	12,019	13,561	63,088
TOMATO SAUCE	7,207	7,425	13,910	13,210	80,996	7,381	6,823	14,168	12,470	79,832
OTHER CANNED VEG.	20,762	18,594	39,056	39,887	206,930	25,772	22,622	48,457	47,806	249,921
Subtotal:----	50,035	52,368	99,408	106,507	545,443	51,091	51,485	100,381	104,093	539,334
FROZEN VEGETABLES MT										
FROZEN FRENCH FRY	20,602	26,054	40,269	48,256	246,544	14,553	18,863	28,328	35,095	178,026
FZN SWT CORN	5,611	6,627	12,614	14,259	62,340	4,845	6,126	10,921	12,851	55,228
OTHER POT. FZN	1,971	1,630	4,111	3,346	19,930	1,640	1,471	3,320	3,042	15,985
OTHER FZN VEG	5,484	5,557	10,591	11,183	55,286	5,229	4,738	9,828	9,935	53,023
Subtotal:----	33,670	39,869	67,585	77,045	384,101	26,268	31,199	52,399	60,924	302,264
DEHYD VEGETABLES MT										
GARLIC DEHY	785	724	1,344	1,564	8,031	1,912	1,619	3,270	3,686	19,224
ONIONS DEHY	2,098	2,863	4,452	9,384	28,721	4,896	5,983	9,758	14,294	61,580
POTATO DEHYD	3,308	3,526	6,763	8,145	41,546	3,507	3,705	6,871	8,743	43,252
OTHER DEHY VEG.	1,878	4,673	3,762	9,521	29,725	5,209	8,036	9,408	15,442	57,923
Subtotal:----	8,071	11,787	16,322	28,615	108,024	15,525	19,344	29,309	42,166	181,980
TREE NUTS MT										
ALMND SH/PREP	13,795	19,250	34,371	50,321	166,886	63,179	63,521	154,171	160,795	729,695
ALMONDS, UNSHLD	1,575	1,765	3,368	3,887	15,261	3,727	4,508	8,584	9,537	40,108
PISTACHIO, UNSHLD	1,126	1,764	1,966	3,417	10,469	3,110	5,075	6,041	9,425	29,952
WALNUTS, SHLD	4,424	4,705	7,746	8,479	20,192	12,417	10,824	24,561	20,449	71,786
WALNUTS, UNSHLD	7,757	14,227	34,347	42,765	45,510	14,295	22,705	66,091	67,760	85,496
OTHER NUTS	7,651	9,069	14,721	16,447	58,684	22,076	21,339	41,679	39,309	172,087
Subtotal:----	36,330	50,783	96,522	125,317	317,005	118,805	127,974	301,129	307,277	1,129,127
NURSERY PRODUCTS NONE										
CUT FLOWERS	0	0	0	0	0	3,355	2,594	6,696	5,729	38,587
OTHER NURSERY	0	0	0	0	0	12,745	14,288	23,723	27,149	153,273
Subtotal:----	0	0	0	0	0	16,100	16,883	30,419	32,878	191,860
HOPS & PRODUCTS MT										
HOP EXTRACT	296	390	833	849	5,400	5,359	7,767	13,979	14,608	62,297
HOP PELLETS	291	719	567	1,221	4,162	1,970	4,017	3,538	6,988	23,218
HOPS, NSFP	68	230	370	675	1,976	759	1,328	2,409	3,660	11,412
Subtotal:----	656	1,339	1,771	2,746	11,539	8,089	13,114	19,927	25,258	96,929
WINE KL										
GRAPE WINES	8,436	9,324	19,877	21,785	116,815	12,715	14,939	29,580	34,441	172,684
OTHER WINE PRODUCTS	2,272	1,142	3,512	2,598	13,398	1,071	1,234	2,080	2,705	13,847
Subtotal:----	10,708	10,466	23,390	24,384	130,213	13,787	16,173	31,660	37,147	186,531
MISCELLANEOUS KL										
BEER & BEVERAGES	27,122	69,238	60,890	126,172	598,932	15,944	39,937	35,959	75,062	373,685
EDIBLE PREPARATIONS	11,741	19,059	24,133	35,488	160,298	42,243	96,874	83,052	154,153	571,798
GINSENG	148	253	408	554	933	15,263	17,379	37,930	34,858	77,148
POTATO CHIPS	5,232	10,823	9,729	18,207	60,907	14,405	29,702	27,680	50,275	174,576
OTHER MISC.	0	0	0	0	0	19,157	21,081	37,651	47,548	250,246
Subtotal:----	44,244	99,374	95,163	180,422	821,071	107,014	204,975	222,274	361,899	1,447,455
Grand Total:						664,395	846,465	1,417,378	1,719,027	8,098,439

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES
WORLD TOTAL, OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER YEAR
NOV 94

NAME		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
GROUP & COMMODITY		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TODATE LAST YR	YR TODATE CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FRESH FRUIT	MT										
APPLES		2,994	7,380	9,238	17,265	106,059	1,845	2,269	3,730	4,863	76,188
AVOCADO		2,133	7,959	3,467	12,955	14,211	1,291	8,940	2,030	14,440	12,538
BANANA		304,019	295,780	595,893	639,583	3,643,279	80,310	78,836	159,554	170,345	983,322
CANTELOUPE		11,996	23,102	13,087	25,423	224,836	4,382	6,770	4,699	7,476	67,706
GRAPE		656	1,175	776	1,271	311,027	719	1,119	806	1,199	251,625
KIWIFRUIT		456	83	775	143	29,335	491	66	790	121	17,612
MANGO		1,298	1,668	1,901	2,532	121,250	1,860	2,267	3,003	3,401	93,477
PEACH		666	497	666	497	43,118	455	389	455	389	27,816
PEAR		661	550	1,399	890	65,283	2,200	1,823	3,470	2,947	33,073
PINEAPPLE		10,089	8,283	18,797	19,254	126,505	3,522	2,845	6,636	5,943	40,775
STRAWBERRY		714	670	842	706	20,102	1,537	1,431	1,885	1,501	35,038
OTHER MELON		8,782	9,600	11,668	13,940	114,972	3,463	2,820	4,428	4,473	41,629
OTHER FRUIT		31,102	43,266	70,403	103,171	547,710	13,096	18,823	30,958	45,396	243,414
Subtotal:----		375,573	400,018	728,919	837,636	5,367,691	115,177	128,404	222,450	262,499	1,924,220
DRIED FRUIT	MT										
DRD APRICOT		1,217	1,484	1,985	2,745	10,400	2,938	2,224	4,919	4,143	23,920
DRD FIG & PASTE		1,419	1,726	2,296	2,566	11,732	2,053	2,220	3,475	3,905	15,131
OTHER DRD FRUIT		1,869	2,828	4,432	4,986	27,141	2,712	3,892	6,762	6,992	40,093
Subtotal:----		4,505	6,038	8,714	10,298	49,274	7,704	8,337	15,157	15,040	79,145
FROZEN FRUIT	MT										
FZN BLUEBERRIES		283	1,047	898	1,870	8,242	411	1,377	1,306	2,408	11,967
FZN STR		139	211	475	318	18,949	308	298	793	445	19,766
OTHER FZN FRUIT		1,622	2,382	5,869	4,499	34,646	1,997	2,798	5,653	5,129	40,152
Subtotal:----		2,045	3,641	7,244	6,687	61,838	2,718	4,473	7,753	7,983	71,887
CANNED/PREP FRUIT	MT										
CANNED OLIVES		6,831	4,984	15,071	10,959	70,223	13,635	12,439	29,742	25,941	152,061
CANNED ORANGES		3,560	2,765	6,171	6,772	52,281	2,979	2,083	5,228	5,322	41,356
CANNED PEACH		2,460	2,482	5,364	4,332	22,584	1,331	1,433	2,953	2,470	12,665
CANNED PINEAPPLE		19,958	25,234	44,963	50,077	330,958	11,384	12,211	24,871	23,426	178,064
MIXED FRUIT		2,123	3,307	4,050	6,065	36,254	1,891	2,391	3,595	4,606	30,687
PREP/PRES FRUIT		5,436	4,822	10,338	10,886	60,832	5,760	5,692	11,436	12,524	67,856
OTHER CANNED FRUIT		4,418	4,504	8,945	8,378	56,995	5,759	6,080	11,722	10,796	72,954
Subtotal:----		44,789	48,102	94,906	97,471	630,131	42,742	42,332	89,549	85,088	555,644
FRT&VEG JUICE (SSE)	KL										
APPLE JUICE		72,737	94,987	159,336	170,262	1,018,486	14,864	19,778	32,802	33,776	184,639
FCOJ		182,465	146,998	359,079	282,117	1,592,093	37,009	25,543	72,212	48,701	311,979
GRAPE JU		8,365	3,747	11,704	9,249	71,848	2,437	1,235	3,689	3,068	27,588
PINAP JU		20,995	18,239	46,278	39,409	287,725	4,989	3,604	10,178	7,582	61,809
OTHER FRUIT JU		17,741	19,209	33,910	38,426	230,804	8,632	9,685	17,210	19,627	103,032
Subtotal:----		302,305	283,181	610,308	539,465	3,200,957	67,932	59,847	136,093	112,756	689,049
FRESH VEGETABLES	MT										
GARLIC		3,749	401	7,509	989	31,117	1,465	615	3,549	1,388	24,827
ASPARAGUS		2,407	3,177	4,680	6,123	27,711	3,209	4,450	5,941	8,422	41,829
BELL PEPPER		6,590	4,705	11,071	8,149	121,842	9,431	9,300	15,611	13,801	142,760
CARROTS		10,739	13,585	19,451	24,993	60,094	2,337	3,268	4,306	6,000	15,433
CHILI PEPPER		1,654	4,281	3,230	6,285	43,897	2,338	4,866	3,550	6,463	43,110
CUCUMBER		17,494	21,401	20,308	24,518	250,972	4,239	9,094	5,363	10,769	106,902
ONIONS		15,175	12,046	24,580	18,636	254,652	8,772	12,975	14,357	17,606	136,642
POTATO, INCL SD		29,700	19,521	51,239	33,908	317,308	6,477	4,134	10,866	6,961	70,644
SQUASH		9,722	11,479	11,810	14,920	101,869	4,808	7,666	6,511	10,123	58,123
TOMATOES		19,135	13,902	38,890	28,880	401,875	9,562	12,639	22,322	23,521	328,154
OTHER FRESH VEGETAB		20,873	23,541	36,644	46,476	281,345	11,618	14,153	19,431	25,138	164,712
Subtotal:----		137,245	128,042	229,416	213,881	1,892,688	64,260	83,165	111,811	130,197	1,133,140
CANNED/DEHYD VEGET	MT										
CND ARTICHOKE		441	1,033	1,422	2,066	30,548	732	2,022	2,296	4,010	53,543
CANNED BAMBOO		3,053	2,747	7,079	5,885	29,691	2,298	2,050	5,249	4,370	23,548
CND MSHROOMS		3,510	4,266	6,839	8,472	64,543	7,822	11,322	15,515	21,640	132,677
CND PIMIENTO		587	978	1,160	1,637	6,649	769	1,403	1,426	2,351	8,273
CND TOM		3,211	3,483	7,526	6,945	45,118	1,102	1,224	2,539	2,436	16,746
CANNED WATERCHESTNU		1,472	2,047	4,269	4,106	39,849	1,137	1,650	3,204	3,301	27,363
TOMATO PASTE & SAUC		1,644	3,120	2,875	6,269	61,941	862	2,258	1,700	4,481	43,217
DRIED MUSHROOMS		75	108	170	253	1,554	1,251	1,232	2,578	3,115	16,994
DRIED TOMATOES		532	559	1,449	945	5,957	1,927	2,092	5,294	3,628	22,770
OTHER DEHYD VEGETAB		7,407	9,561	16,889	14,646	82,879	4,672	6,033	9,715	10,270	53,957
OTHER CND VEG		16,817	20,075	34,783	39,218	218,535	18,447	21,987	37,806	42,752	227,429
Subtotal:----		38,756	47,982	84,467	90,447	587,268	41,023	53,279	87,327	102,360	626,521
FROZEN VEGETABLES	MT										
BROCCOLI FZN		10,557	12,718	19,140	25,580	130,634	7,581	8,129	13,278	16,222	87,418
CAULIFLOWER FZN		5,723	4,984	9,004	8,894	29,523	4,641	2,961	7,344	5,633	24,636
POTATO FZN		9,767	14,436	21,027	26,805	130,215	5,440	8,382	11,620	15,204	72,129
OTHER VEG FZN		109,672	171,214	215,925	337,370	2,582,515	7,495	8,251	14,589	17,268	105,616
Subtotal:----		135,720	203,354	265,097	398,650	2,872,889	25,158	27,725	46,834	54,329	289,800
TREE NUTS	MT										
BRAZILS TOT		977	1,025	1,772	1,521	11,720	2,046	2,499	3,926	3,736	19,757
CASHEWS TOT		4,374	4,276	9,661	9,581	64,366	18,034	19,309	39,634	42,366	280,857
COCONUT		5,457	5,310	12,702	10,925	68,463	4,216	4,212	10,352	8,745	56,557
PECANS		1,197	6,472	2,080	8,621	13,178	5,340	13,983	7,946	18,435	32,545
OTHER NUTS		3,383	3,796	5,607	6,157	17,689	10,762	12,824	18,336	21,903	64,870
Subtotal:----		15,390	20,881	31,825	36,807	175,419	40,400	52,829	80,196	95,187	454,587
NURSERY PRODUCTS	M										
CARNATIONS		90,181	100,909	154,794	179,649	1,057,314	8,156	8,462	14,577	14,900	88,833
CHRISTMAS TREES		1,525	1,562	1,530	1,563	2,029	13,171	13,341	13,192	13,349	17,116
CHRYSANTHEMUMS		35,995	49,547	53,481	98,073	562,356	5,967	5,749	12,019	11,025	66,608
ROSES		42,790	47,185	98,896	100,580	677,762	6,654	8,051	15,941	17,011	124,203
TULIP BULBS		7,039	10,652	60,964	73,426	302,490	765	1,271	7,427	9,036	34,441
OTHER CUT FLRS		0	0	0	0	0	9,037	10,887	18,720	21,014	122,628
OTH NURS PROD		0	0	0	0	0	19,089	22,272	41,534	47,750	226,569
Subtotal:----		177,532	209,857	369,667	453,293	2,601,952	62,843	70,035	123,414	134,087	680,401
HOPS & PRODUCTS	MT										
HOPS & PELLETS		385	194	517	309	5,291	1,950	1,030	2,337	1,382	33,104
OTHER HOP PRODS		0	1	2	1	703	2	6	16	6	4,251
Subtotal:----		385	196	519	310	5,995	1,952	1,037	2,354	1,388	37,356
WINE	KL										
RED WINE		11,478	13,178	21,831	25,062	113,743	41,475	49,285	77,880	90,917	386,908
SPARKLING WINE		5,557	5,145	10,906	10,821	31,087	46,547	41,599	89,908	91,582	276,616
WHITE WINE		9,734	9,477	20,293	20,258	100,106	29,666	32,169	60,587	66,856	293,701
OTHER WN PROD		2,365	2,466	5,213	5,623	27,782	6,441	7,385	15,009	16,973	72,239
Subtotal:----		29,136	30,268	58,244	61,765	272,719	124,130	130,439	243,385	266,330	1,029,466
MISCELLANEOUS	KL										
BEER & BEVERAGES		101,090	111,525	202,300	208,717	1,320,904	82,696	93,745	166,535	176,377	1,083,435
OTHER MISC.		0	0	0	0	0	65,630	72,083	128,789	139,996	769,522
Subtotal:----		101,090	111,525	202,300	208,717	1,320,904	148,327	165,828	295,325	316,374	1,852,957
Grand Total:							744,371	827,738	1,461,654	1,583,624	9,424,178

EXPORT NEWS AND OPPORTUNITIES

U.S. apples have successfully entered Japan.

The first ever commercial shipment of U.S. apples was released from Japanese customs on January 9, 1995. Despite the large volume of this shipment, 4,000 metric tons or 250,000 cartons tons, clearance procedures went smoothly and the apples entered marketing channels. Retail prices ranged from 50 to 100 yen ($0.50 to $1.00) a piece for large apples. These prices place Washington State apples 20 to 30 percent below the price of comparable Japanese apples.

Japanese quarantine officials, who on August 24, 1994, visited Washington State to inspect apple orchards and certify cold treatment chambers, approved 17 orchards totaling approximately 1,200 acres for shipment for Japan. Another requirement is that the apples be refrigerated for 55 days and treated with methyl bromide.

USDA and trade sources estimate that Red and Golden Delicious apple exports to Japan could reach $10 to $15 million during marketing year 1994, with growth projected to reach over $75 million within 5 years. The U.S. apple industry and the USDA are working to obtain approval in the future for other apple-producing areas of the United States and other varieties of apples.

U.S. apple & pear exports to Mexico suffer from peso devaluation, while global exports are on a record pace.

Exports of U.S. apples and pears to Mexico have fallen sharply, compared to the previous year's level. In marketing year 1994/95 through January 14, 1995, shipments of apples to Mexico are down 70 percent from the same period last year from selected Pacific Northwest exporters (Source: Wenatchee Valley Traffic Association). Apple shipments have suffered from the combined effects of a delayed opening of the market, due to phytosanitary-related issues, and the subsequent devaluation. Conversely, pear exports got a big jump early in the season, and shipments through January 14 are 9 percent ahead of last year's record pace. However, exports since the devaluation have dropped-off considerably --shipments between Jan. 1-14, 1995 were 59 percent below the same period last year. The industry will continue aggressive marketing efforts to protect market share from competitor countries such as Chile, New Zealand and South Africa and to counter the effect of the peso devaluation.

Despite the sharp downturn in the important Mexican market, global apple exports from selected Pacific Northwest exports of apples are at a record pace in 1994/95 -- 33 percent ahead of last year's record pace as of January 14, 1995. Record shipments to Canada, Brazil, and Taiwan are fueling the pace. A bumper Washington State apple crop encouraged shippers to move huge volumes of crop early in the season, thus putting downward pressure on prices and stimulating overseas demand.

Pear exports, globally, are also on pace for a record year. Shipments through January 14 are 36 percent ahead of last year which was a record high season. U.S. pear exports in the September 1993 to August 1994 season topped $73.5 million, a 39-percent increase over 1992/93. Mexico became the largest export market last season with sales increasing 57 percent. Shipments to Mexico were 56,692 metric tons, valued at close to $27.8 million during the 1993/94 marketing season. Sales to Taiwan, the largest U.S. market after Canada, increased 20 percent over the previous season. MPP funds played an important role in launching a new TV campaign and in-store promotions which increased consumer awareness.

U.S. sweet cherry exports hit a record high in 1994.

U.S. sweet cherry exports reached their highest level ever in the 1994 season, climbing to almost $130 million, an 18-percent increase over 1993. Sales to the two biggest Asian markets rose sharply. Japan, the largest export market by far,

saw an increase in shipments by 20 percent in value to $92 million and 25 percent in volume to 15,514 metric tons. Increased shipments to Japan this year are attributed to the extension of MPP activities to outside Tokyo, which expanded the market.

Also, continuous distribution throughout the California and the Pacific Northwest seasons allowed for continuous sales promotion of U.S. cherries. Exports to Taiwan, the second largest offshore market, jumped 73 percent in value to just over $8 million and 42 percent in volume to 3,003 metric tons. MPP activities, particularly television advertisements, have been critical in expanding exports for the past three years by increasing consumer awareness. California utilized production increased to 47,000 metric tons in 1994, from 17,000 metric tons in 1993. Northwest production remained constant at about 103,000 metric tons. However, the industry expects a jump in production in coming years.

California raisins have moved into Russia.

Exports of California raisins to Russia in fiscal year 1994 topped $575,000, up 25 fold over the previous fiscal year. Industry sources estimate sales will double again in FY 95. The Raisin Administrative Committee (RAC) participated at a major food show in St. Petersburg, SPAFE-95, in mid-January. The RAC has been researching the Russian market for many years and in 1994, decided to jump in. The RAC will set up a mini-bakery to produce raisin products and demonstrate the versatility of U.S. raisins to local bakers, technicians, and product buyers.

Canada determines the dumping of U.S. apples.

Revenue Canada announced, on January 6, 1995, its final determination that fresh U.S. Red Delicious and Golden Delicious apples were dumped into Canada following the elimination of previously imposed minimum import prices on February 7, 1994. Hearings were held the week of January 9 by the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT) to decide whether Canadian apple producers have suffered or are likely to suffer economic injury as a result of dumping by the United States. On February 9, 1995, Revenue Canada will make a final decision on whether to uphold the finding of dumping or terminate the investigation. If the CITT finds no injury from the United States, minimum import prices will be eliminated. Conversely, if the CITT finds that Canadian producers are being injured, or are threatened with injury, new minimum import prices will be established. In the meantime, Revenue Canada will continue its October 12, 1994 action which set normal values for Red and Golden Delicious apples between US$12.96 and US$13.50 per 42 pound carton and an average margin of dumping of 22 percent. If U.S. F.O.B. export prices to Canada fall below these normal values, Revenue Canada will collect the difference as a duty.

Canada is a key market for U.S. apples, with the Red Delicious and Golden Delicious varieties accounting for the bulk of the trade. U.S. apple shipments to Canada in marketing year 1993/94 were valued at $60 million, representing about 16 percent of total exports in that year, making Canada the United States' third largest export market.

GSM-102 credit guarantee line for fresh fruit to Mexico in review process.

Coverage for fresh fruit to Mexico is currently in clearance process for an increase from $1.0 million to $5.0 million in an effort stimulate trade in the aftermath of the peso devaluation. This action would bring total GSM-102 coverage for horticultural products to $22.5 million for FY 1995. No other activity was noted in the GSM-102 program since our last report. Under the GSM-102 credit guarantee program, repayment terms are usually three years. For example, through this program, the U.S. exporter can be paid by the U.S. bank immediately upon export if an irrevocable Letter of Credit is opened by the importer's bank and financed by the U.S. bank. The importer's bank then has up to three years to repay the U.S. bank. A slightly different approach has been specified for the FY 1995

program for Russia, which offers coverage only on 90-day terms. These repayment terms are also available for Mexico. (For further information on the GSM-102 program for horticultural commodities, contact Ross G. Kreamer, 202-720-9903.)

FY 1995 GSM-102 Credit Guarantee Coverage 1/

Country/ Commodity	Announced Allocations FY 1995 ($1,000)	Exporter Applications Approved ($1,000)	Balance ($1,000)
China			
Hops	6,000	0	6,000
Indonesia			
Potatoes 2/	2,000	0	2,000
Mexico			
Fresh Fruits 3/	5,000	0	5,000
Hops	5,000	200	4,800
Russia			
Almonds	1,000	0	1,000
Fresh Fruits 4/	500	0	500
Vegetables 5/	1,000	0	1,000
Tunisia			
Almonds/Walnuts	500	0	500
Raisins	500	0	500
Andean Region 6/			
Tree Nuts and Fresh Fruits 7/	1,000	0	1,000

1/ Coverage announced through December 9, 1994.
2/ Cut and frozen for french fries.
3/ Apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, and strawberries.
4/ Apples, oranges, tangerines, lemons, and pears.
5/ Canned or frozen (corn, peas, mixed vegetables, tomatoes, green beans, and spinach).
6/ Includes Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela.
7/ Almonds, walnuts, pistachios, pecans, and hazelnuts; apples, pears, plums, peaches, nectarines, and strawberries.

WORLD TRADE SITUATION AND POLICY UPDATES

After recently opening a limited quota for fresh potatoes, Taiwan has cancelled the import quota auction for U.S. potatoes.

The American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) reported, on January 11, 1995, the cancellation of an auction of import quotas for U.S. potatoes because only one importer posted a bid bond. Regulations of the Central Trust of China (CTC), Taiwan's official agent administering the quotas, require at least 3 companies to post a bid bond for the auction to proceed. CTC asserted that relatively high U.S. prices and importer unfamiliarity with U.S. potato specifications resulted in too few bid bonds being posted. However, the U.S. industry believes that the minimum lot size requirement of 520 metric tons (equal to at least 26 full container loads) was the major deterrent to buyers bringing in U.S. potatoes for the first time. U.S. exporters would prefer a minimum lot size of 10 metric tons (a 20 foot container) and an extension of the quota period beyond the current closing date of February 15 to give U.S. potatoes a fair chance of being accepted by importers, wholesalers and consumers on Taiwan.

On January 4, 1995, Taiwan's Council of Agriculture (COA) informed the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) that Taiwan would open a temporary import quota for 2,000 metric tons of fresh potatoes from the United States. COA also indicated it would consider issuing an additional 3,000 metric tons quota in May, depending upon the domestic supply situation at that time. Taiwan wants to maintain quotas on imports until its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Correction

The October 1994 import tables, included in the January 1995 circular, were incorrect. The corrected tables can be found on pages 50-52.

U.S. APPLE AND PEAR MARKETS IN TAIWAN, HONG KONG, AND CHINA: PRODUCTION, MARKETING, AND TRADE POLICY ISSUES

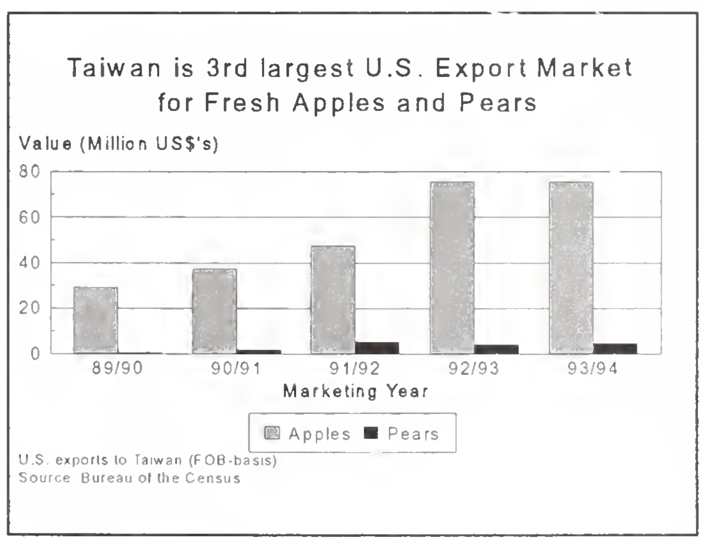
East Asia is the largest foreign market for U.S. apples and the second largest for U.S. pears. In 1993/94 (July-June), the value of U.S. apple and pear exports to 3 selected countries, China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan, was $115 million, 26 percent of total foreign markets. U.S. markets will face new challenges if and when Taiwan and China become members of the GATT/WTO and when Hong Kong reverts to China in 1997. Despite the geographic proximity, the fruit markets in Taiwan, China, and Hong Kong each have unique trade and marketing characteristics. China has the most restrictive trade requirements, Taiwan's are less so, and Hong Kong is entirely open. Red Delicious apples are strongly demanded in Hong Kong and China, whereas in Taiwan varieties such as Fuji are gaining in popularity. Taiwan's liberalization of deciduous fruit imports as part of GATT/WTO entry will translate to tougher competition from Southern Hemisphere countries. However, Taiwan's phytosanitary standards may prove difficult for other countries to satisfy, possibly precluding a significant drop in the U.S. share of the apple market. China is the only major apple producer among the three countries, and is poised to become a competitor in lucrative East Asia markets.

TAIWAN

Apple and Pear Production is falling dramatically

Since liberalization of apple imports 10 years ago, Taiwan's apple production has declined by 50 percent because of availability of lower-cost apples from the United States and Canada. Second, because Taiwan's apple and pear production is limited and costly, orchards are in the gradual process of converting fruit acreage into recreational land for tourism and into vegetable and peach production. Production of apples and pears have become uneconomical. As an example, peach production is being promoted in certain areas because peaches ripen earlier in the season than apples and coincide with the peak tourist season in late summer.

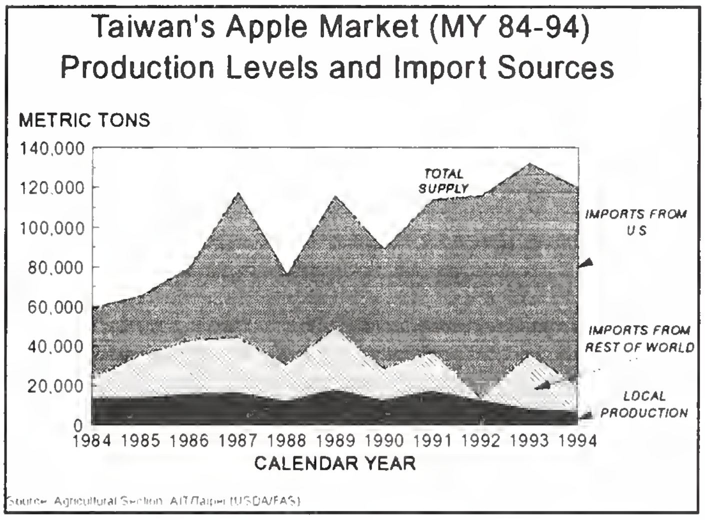
Taiwan's apple production in 1994/95 was about 7,000 tons, a 14 percent decline from 1993/94; further yield revisions are likely given the impact of 5 typhoons between July and September 1994. Apple production estimates in 1993/94 were reduced by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Forestry (PDAF) due to a



production survey done which more accurately represented current production levels.

In addition to imports' dampening effect on production, industry sources also report that Taiwan authorities are encouraging the conversion of apple orchards to other uses due to environmental concerns from fertilizer/pesticide runoff. Because Taiwan is semi-tropical, fruit production can only occur at cooler, high altitudes on steep mountain slopes, thus necessitating costly harvesting and transportation.

Nonetheless, due to government support, improved grading standards, and variety



improvements, the domestic apple production sector is forecast to continue limited production despite continued liberalization of apple imports.

Red Delicious apples now share market with new apple varieties while U.S. pears compete with local fruit

Traditionally, Red Delicious apples were the mainstay of the Taiwanese market to satisfy demand during the Lunar New Year holiday and on the 1st and 15th days of the month when gifts are offered in temples. In recent years, Red Delicious has lost market share to Fuji and Gala variety apples. Popular domestically-produced varieties include Tsugara, Orin, and Hukuto.

Industry representatives estimate Fujis currently comprise 50 percent of the market share, Red Delicious 30 percent, Gala 12 percent, and other varieties 8 percent. The varietal mix is forecast to continue diversifying as Taiwan liberalizes trade assuming it is successful under accession to the World Trade Organization/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (WTO/GATT). The United States also faces competition from Japan, Chile, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa. Additionally, South Korea obtained approval to ship apples and pears in 1994/95 (see chart). Imports from South Korea were shut off several years ago in response to South Korea's normalization of relations with China.

For pears, local Asian pear production and other imported fruits compete for market share of U.S. Anjou pears.

Taiwan regulates imports of fruit using high tariffs and reference price schemes

Taiwan imports about 93 percent of its apple supplies. The current tariff rate is 50 percent ad valorem. With the exception of the United States and Canada, import access is sharply restricted. The other countries that export to Taiwan, but are subject to quota limitations, are Australia, Chile, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, and South Korea.

In addition to the 50 percent tariff, a portion of apple and pear shipments are subject to a *reference price* scheme which is imposed in cases where import value declarations appear to be irregular. According to Taiwan authorities, the reference price system ensures that import prices reflect the actual value; thus, reference prices are not published by Customs officials, to encourage price discovery occurring in the market place. In formulating reference prices for apples or pears customs officials rely on historical and current prices for identical goods in terms of country of origin, grade, quality, and reputation. To assist Customs officials, Taiwan authorities assigned overseas gather price data on apples from that country.

Each importer pays Customs an ad valorem duty based on the CIF value of the fruit shipment. If the reference price remains about equal to the declared value, the importer is not subjected to

further procedures. However, if the value for a shipment deviates significantly from the reference price or a correction is made 6 months later when a *check-in price* is set, a refund or a collection by Customs is required. Customs officials have indicated they try to keep the reference price close to the actual price in an effort to minimize refunds or collections. The price determination is reportedly made continuously with no fixed schedule.

Assuming Taiwan joins WTO/GATT and its fruit markets open, hopes for lower tariffs also mean increased competition

Negotiations are underway to liberalize trade on apples and several other fruits as part of the terms for Taiwan's entry into the WTO/GATT. Taiwan authorities intend to lift country of origin import restrictions on apples and other fruits upon entering the WTO/GATT. Taiwan has also offered to reduce its tariff from the current 50 percent for apples and pears upon accession.

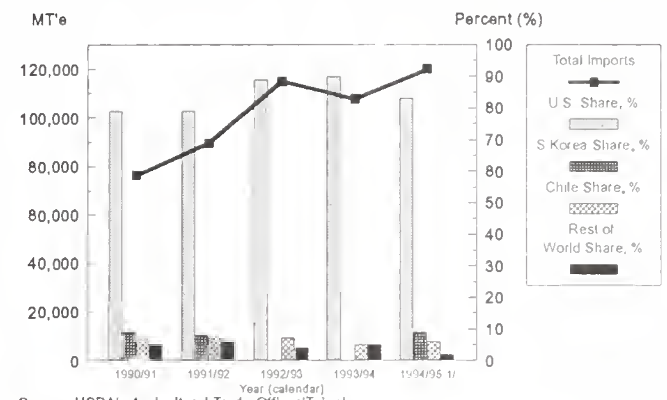
The import ban on South Korean apples was lifted again in June 1994, and the resulting competition has already been felt by U.S. shippers during the 1994/95 season. South Korean Fuji apples compete directly with U.S. apples because they are harvested during the same season. Total imports of South Korean apples are forecast to be 9,500 tons, including 4,000 tons from the import quota and 5,500 tons from a Taiwan-South Korea Barter Trade agreement.

As a result of the re-entry of South Korea into the Taiwan apple market, the U.S. market share is forecast to lose 10 percent to South Korea to equal 80 percent of total imports.

For pears, U.S. exporters have been able to capture 90 percent of the imported pear market based on preferential treatment. While access will increase for competitor countries, shipments may remain stable or even grow when tariffs drop and overall demand increases. South Korea also competes in the pear market with its Asian (sand) pears because the market recently re-opened allowing a quota of 2,000 tons.

Presuming Taiwan's successful accession to the WTO/GATT, the United States will face stiffer competition in Taiwan's apple and pear market. The opening of the fruit market will drive more competition as more apples and other fruits from other countries enter Taiwan. As evidence,

U.S. Apples Dominate Taiwan's Apple Market, But Competitors Forecast to Gain Ground



Source: USDA's Agricultural Trade Officer/Taipei
1/ USDA forecast

products from countries such as Chile are gaining in popularity because of aggressive marketing campaigns.

Second, consumer preference in Taiwan is broadening from the traditional Red Delicious apple to Fuji and Gala varieties. The growing market for Fujis will allow countries such as Korea to provide a competitive product because the United States will no longer monopolize the Taiwan market with Red Delicious. The highest demand for Red Delicious is on the 1st and 15th day of the lunar month as a ceremonial gift at temples.

As evidence of this trend, both France and Australia are positioning to gain market share in Taiwan. The French apple industry is preparing to introduce apples to the market in 1994/95, and Australian traders are reported to be in close contact with Taiwanese buyers.

Despite the opening of the market to other countries, the United States is expected to maintain its competitive edge in the time period soon after Taiwan's GATT/WTO accession. Because the phytosanitary regulations for apples will apply to all countries, the requirements to

control codling moth may prove difficult for some other countries to satisfy, possibly delaying a potential drop in the U.S. share of Taiwan's apple market.

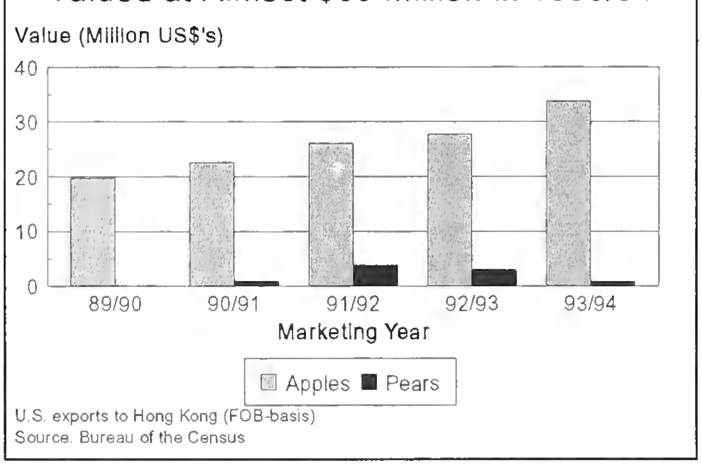
Currently, the United States and Taiwan are operating under a bilateral phytosanitary work plan from 1993. Other countries that supply apples to Taiwan either have a bilateral phytosanitary work plan or the country certifies that the product is free from codling moth and is from an area free from the pest. Taiwan's plant quarantine officials will determine the additional requirements each country will have to meet under Taiwan's new laws.

HONG KONG

The 4th largest market in the world for U.S. apples while U.S. pears compete with traditional Asian pears from China

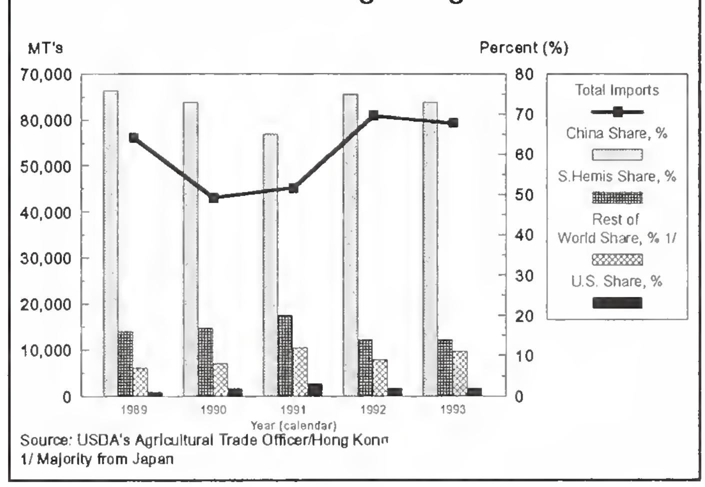
Hong Kong is one of the top 5 global markets for U.S. fresh fruit, with no barriers to impede trade. The 6 million residents of Hong Kong represent the most prosperous consumers in the Pacific Rim, not including Japan, with a per capita income of $14,600. With virtually no domestic agricultural production, Hong Kong must import nearly all its fresh fruit needs. Despite the absence of local products, Hong Kong is second to Japan in per capita fresh fruit consumption in Asia with 21 pounds of apples consumed per capita--U.S. consumption of fresh apples is 19 pounds per capita.

U.S. Pear and Apple Exports to Hong Kong Valued at Almost $35 million in 1993/94

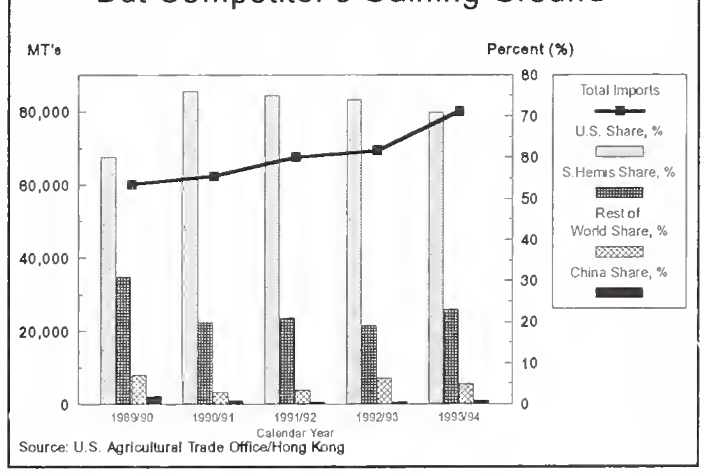


About 90 percent of Hong Kong's fresh fruit is still marketed through *wet markets* at the retail level. In these mostly covered markets, fresh fruits are sprayed with water to keep the product cool without refrigeration and to enhance the visual image of freshness. Fruit is brought to the market and consumed within one day in order to meet the shoppers' expectations for non-refrigerated freshness--despite the fact that most products have been in refrigerated containers for days or weeks.

China Dominates Hong Kong's Pear Market



U.S. Dominates Hong Kong Apple Market, But Competitor's Gaining Ground



Unlike Taiwan, U.S. Red Delicious apples still dominate the Hong Kong market, though sales for other varieties are gaining market share.

Apples are the 4th leading agricultural product imported by Hong Kong from the United States after poultry meat, ginseng, and oranges. Hong Kong is the fourth largest foreign market for U.S. apples. The trend of increasing sales of fresh fruit is expected to continue over the next few years.

Competition for the Hong Kong apple market is from Australia, New Zealand, Chile, South Africa, Canada, and European Union suppliers. For apples, while the United States has over 70 percent market share in Hong Kong (see chart), New Zealand and Chile increased their exports to Hong Kong by 85 and 75 percent, respectively, last season. New Zealand shipped Galas to Hong Kong, some of which were diverted to China. Chile supplied Red Delicious apples, but they are considered to be of lower quality than U.S. apples. France and South Africa are supplying Galas which could provide more competition for U.S. apples in the future. Other competitors include, from October to March, Canada, Japan, China and the UK; and from April to September, Australia.

For pears, China is the dominant supplier of the Asian variety to Hong Kong, far out-pacing sales of European pears (see chart). Hong Kong imports, on average, 70 percent of all pears from China, with Japan second followed by the Southern Hemisphere countries Chile, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. Hong Kong imports the Ya, Gong, and Fragrant pear varieties from China.

China is also forecast to become increasingly competitive as a low-cost supplier of other fresh fruit to the Hong Kong market. Efforts are already underway to upgrade the standards of Chinese production to better suit the needs of the Hong Kong consumer. At the request of the Chinese, Hong Kong has sponsored seminars and workshops with Chinese officials to address pesticide reside problems. Hong Kong officials also report that the Chinese are attempting to model their fruit marketing policy after the wholesale marketing system currently found in Hong Kong.

U.S. exporters hope for business as usual when Hong Kong Reverts to China in 1997

On July 1, 1997, China regains sovereignty over Hong Kong. Under the terms of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, Hong Kong will become a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China. Hong Kong will continue to be recognized internationally as a separate customs territory in the WTO/GATT.

According to trade sources and Hong Kong officials, the fruit trade systems between Hong Kong and exporting countries will not change in 1997. Hong Kong's free trade tariff structure and current phytosanitary requirements will remain the same. Industry sources are optimistic that *one-country, two-systems* will prevail, meaning that economic integration will continue between China and Hong Kong at the pace of the last couple of years, and Hong Kong and adjoining Guangdong Province will not be affected by the change to a Chinese government in Hong Kong.

Because of China's current high tariff and restrictive phytosanitary requirements, there is a high volume of indirect, undocumented trade of U.S. fresh fruit to China via Hong Kong. Hong Kong plays a vital role as a supplier and re-exporter of U.S. fresh fruits including apples and pears. Thirty to fifty percent of U.S. apple and pear exports to Hong Kong are transshipped to China, according to industry sources.

Chinese traders speculate on the Hong Kong fresh fruit market, rushing in to buy when prices are low. At this time, it is uncertain how these trade relationships will be affected by political integration. Though economic incentives to import via Hong Kong will be reduced when China reduces its import tariffs and eliminates strict phytosanitary and shipping requirements, the infrastructure in Hong Kong will still favor imports via Hong Kong in the near future.

CHINA

South China--the fastest growing region in the world

China's annual gross domestic product growth, on average, is about 10 percent. Guangdong Province of South China, with 65 million people, is the hub of China's recent economic boom with a phenomenal annual economic growth level of 20 percent.

This growth is attributed to China's market reforms, its proximity to Hong Kong, massive foreign investment, and the presence of 5 Special Economic Zones (SEZ). The SEZ's enjoy special privileges to import most products at one-half the normal import duty rates.

Guangdong Province captured 40 percent of China's total foreign investment in 1993, and accounted for 30 percent of China's export earnings. The per capita income of residents in the Guangdong Province, the richest region of China, is still only $1,750, about 1/8th the income level of residents in neighboring Hong Kong.

Chinese fruit production is also blossoming thanks to new varieties and joint ventures

China's apple production mirrors its rapid economic growth and consumer demand for fresh fruit. China is the world's largest producer of apples, producing 6.6 million tons of apples in 1992 or about 30 percent of China's total fruit production. Domestic production jumped 38 percent in 1993 and is forecast to increase by another 10 percent in 1994 to reach a phenomenal 10 million tons.

The main local varieties are Guoguang, Red Star, and Fuji. In response to market opportunities, Chinese Fuji apple production in the Eastern Provinces is rapidly improving in quality as the result of improved planting material. Red Fuji nursery stock introduced from Japan have proven successful, and domestic production of Fujis is slated to continue expansion. Red Delicious stock from the United States accounts for a portion of Chinese production, but are proving less popular with consumers than Fujis.

Orchards in East China are also the source of huge capital investments by foreign countries seeking to assure a reliable, inexpensive source of fresh fruit. Joint venture investments in apple handling facilities, including packing and controlled atmosphere facilities, are underway by Canada and Italy.

China is also the world's largest producer of pears. China produced 2.8 million tons of pears in 1992. According to the 1993 Agriculture Statistical Yearbook published by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture, there are approximately 200 varieties of fresh pears in China and growth has been about 5 percent per year. The most significant variety is the Ya Pear from Tianjin in the north, followed by the Fragrant Pear and the Gong Pear from the Xinjiang Province, the Long Stem Pear from the Shandong Province, and the Brown Asian Pear produced in many areas in southern China.

China is a major exporter of Asian pears to Hong Kong and Taiwan while a limited exporter of apples to Russia for barter

China remains a net exporter of apples and pears with major export markets in the Pacific Rim countries--Taiwan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Russia. The bulk of Chinese apple exports are lower quality apples to Russia, oftentimes on barter terms for Russian industrial products and fertilizer. According to Chinese officials, Japan has approved apple imports from China although the USDA's Agricultural Office in Japan reports that no protocols were signed.

China continues to pump large volumes of pears into Asian markets and competes with U.S. European-type pears which have a similar harvest season. Pears represent about 25 percent of fruit exports, with 71 percent destined for Hong Kong followed by Singapore, Malaysia, Russia, and Indonesia.

Opening of Chinese apple market gives U.S. opportunities to meet booming demand

Despite the impressive levels of fruit production in China, there is a demand for imported fruit. In general, imported apples do not compete directly with domestic product for several reasons. China's generally poor post-harvest technology

and transportation infrastructure limit the capacity of domestic producers to provide product year-round. Second, imported apples are valued for their quality and targeted by importers to the growing middle class Chinese consumer.

Thus, imported apples could dominate sales between March and August when domestic product is not available or of poor quality. Demand for imported apples and pears is also influenced by traditional gift giving seasons. Chinese national day, October 1st, the Mid-Autumn festival, and the Chinese Lunar New Year are prime gift giving seasons.

Currently, market access for U.S. fresh fruit is limited to Washington State apples because of Chinese phytosanitary restrictions. On June 10, 1994, USDA and China's Administration for Animal and Plant Quarantine (CAPQ) finalized the guidelines for the export of Washington State Red Delicious and Golden Delicious apples. Only designated orchards and packers which follow an APHIS-approved pest management plan for trapping, inspection, and monitoring pests are permitted to ship apples to China. The 5 ports in China eligible to receive apples are Dalian, Tianjin, Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou.

The USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and the U.S. apple industry is collaborating with CAPQ officials to gain access for other states and apple varieties in addition to other fruits such as pears, cherries, grapes, and citrus.

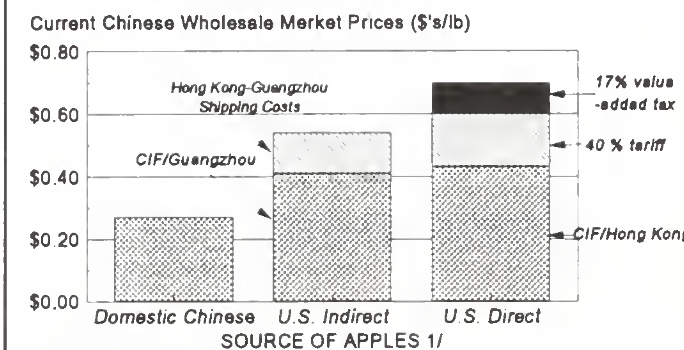
As earlier stated, China is the destination of huge volumes of U.S. apples shipped via Hong Kong. The tonnage is unreported by the Chinese authorities, but USDA and trade sources estimate that 30 to 50 percent of Hong Kong's apples are transshipped to Guangzhou. Based on a more conservative figure of 30 percent, indirect imports of U.S. apples from Hong Kong totaled $10 million during 1993/94 (see following chart).

Competitive outlook for U.S. fruit in China

Prior to the opening of the market to U.S. apples in August 1994, imports of U.S. apples were limited to small volumes for the tourist and hotel industry.

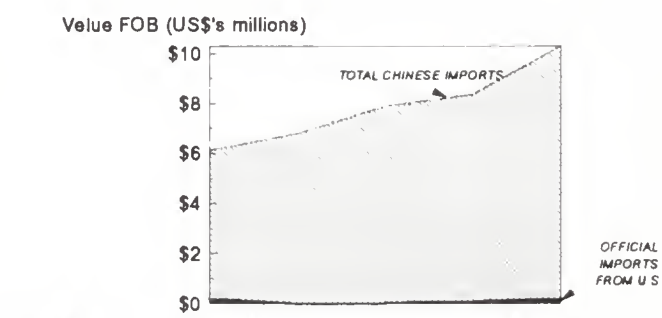
Any significant increase in China's direct fruit shipments to China will hinge on a decrease in the 40 percent duty and on how successful the United States is in reducing China's prohibitive

Until Chinese Import Tariffs/Taxes are Reduced, Indirect Shipments of U.S. Apples, via Hong Kong, will Continue



Source: USDA's Agricultural Trade Office and industry sources
1/ Chinese Fuji's and U.S. Red Delicious

China's U.S. Apple Imports via Hong Kong-- $10 million in Trade in 93/94



Year (Jul-Jun)	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94
Direct	0.196	0.000	0.020	0.065	0.195
Indirect	5.940	6.780	7.860	8.300	10.100

Source: USDA estimates from trade sources estimating 30% of Hong Kong imports diverted to China, U.S. Bureau of the Census (FOB value)

phytosanitary work plan. However, the ready availability of apples in Guangzhou obtained indirectly from Hong Kong indicates Chinese consumers are hungry for U.S. fresh fruit.

The United States will not be alone in seeking trade with China. Competition for this market will come from Australia, New Zealand, and other Asian competitors which enjoy lower freight costs for sales of fresh fruit. For apples

and pears, the major competitors are Canada, Japan, and New Zealand.

Both New Zealand and Canada are trying to get approval to enter the fresh market in China. Trade activities by New Zealand and Canadian exporters in Beijing and Shanghai have included trade dinners, trade shows, and meetings with Chinese officials from CAPQ, Customs, and Foreign Trade Relations. According to industry sources, Western pears are already being sold by Canada and New Zealand.

Between the months of September and February, the United States will continue to face strong competition from domestic Chinese fruit production from the provinces of Shandong, Shaanxi, and Hebei.

Until the tariff is reduced substantially from the current 40 percent, the phytosanitary work plan is modified to include only science-based requirements, and infrastructures improve, indirect imports of U.S. apples will continue via Hong Kong. Red Globe grapes, lemons, oranges, Thompson seedless grapes, D'Anjou pears, and plums are some of the other U.S. fresh fruit that will continue to be brought in via unofficial channels.

For further information on apple and pear trade with these countries, contact Casey Bean, Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 729-4620. For information on production of apples and pears, contact Kelly Strzelecki, Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, (202) 720-6791.

EU WINE SECTOR: INTERNAL SUPPORT, EXPORT SUBSIDIES AND MARKET PROMOTIONS

The European Union (EU) dominates the world wide wine sector through a massive support system. The EU's budget for FY 1994 (Oct/Sep) was set at 1.57 billion ECU, down slightly from the previous year. This regime is supplemented by significant additional support from Member States. These programs help maintain the EU's dominant position as the leading producer and exporter in the world. The EU accounts for about 61 percent of total world production and 87 percent of global exports (including intra-EU trade). The EU's inability to address structural oversupply problems creates wine surpluses that exert considerable downward pressure on world prices. These issues weigh heavily on current efforts to reform the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) for wine.

EU provides massive support system to wine sector.

Total EU budget for the wine sector doubled between 1989/90 and 1993/94. This increase was in response to the widening gap between production and demand. Most surpluses in the EU are of "table wines," and programs are focused on measures to improve prices. Table 2, below, shows that programs for distillation of excess wine were the largest components of the most recent budget, accounting for about 46 percent of total expenditure. Thus far, despite massive outlay, these measures largely have failed to correct internal structural imbalances. Reform of the EU's wine sector is currently under review, although reform measures are far from formalized.

CAP Reform of the wine sector will not be painless

One measure that has generated debate is the allocation of production quotas among member states. Spain and Italy reportedly have objected to the low levels proposed for their post-reform production, as it implies a considerable drop from current levels. Vine-pulling would also remove 100,000 hectares in Italy and 150,000 hectares in Spain. Their response has been to propose a ban on enrichment of wine (chaptalization) with non-vinous sugar. However, the addition of concentrated grape must would be acceptable. Enrichment of wine is not a pressing issue in sunny Italy and Spain, but is necessary in parts of northern France and Germany, where up to 20 million hectoliters of wine are produced by adding sugar. Both Spain and Italy have abundant supplies from which to produce grape must. With sugar prices at about 20 percent that of grape must, the northern producers are clearly reluctant to embrace this proposal. Thus, CAP reform of the wine sector will require concessions if structural surpluses are to be absorbed.

Table 1. EU Wine Production & Consumption Million Hectoliters 1/

Producer	1987/88-1989/90 ave.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
France	61.784	63.940	41.100	63.256	53.600
Germany	11.390	9.505	10.152	13.402	10.500
Greece	4.579	3.525	4.021	4.050	4.000
Italy	66.033	54.266	60.086	68.086	60.600
Spain	31.899	38.658	31.200	33.585	25.490
Portugal	7.491	11.351	9.800	7.771	4.500
TOTAL	**183.350**	**181.398**	**156.447**	**190.423**	**158.872**
Consumpt.	**137.272**	**138.891**	**129.927**	**129.609**	**130.250**

Source: FAO and OIV data.
1/ Totals do not add due to rounding.

EU Export Subsidies continue to rise

Table 2, below, shows that export subsidies (restitutions/refunds) in FY 1994 are budgeted at 80 million ECU, up slightly from the previous year, and 46 percent above the level allocated in FY 1990. A cap on export subsidies is specified in the overall EU budget, although applications from individual member states are not limited. However, individual member states may not provide export subsidies of their own. Most EU export subsidies cover shipments of table wine to Scandinavia, Russia, Eastern Europe, and Africa. Export refunds are not available to North America, Central America, or South America (except for Venezuela), or to wine-exporting countries that comply with the EU's reference price system for wine shipments to the EU.

EU Export Subsidies under the Uruguay Round Agreement set to be lowered.

The EU has agreed to reduce both the quantity of subsidized wine exports and the budgetary outlay for export subsidies on table wines (HSC 220421; in containers 2 liters or less), grape juice (HSC 200960 (including must whether or not fermented)) and grape must (HSC 220430). Total expenditure will be cut gradually from 64.5 million ECU in the base period to 41.3 million ECU in 2000. The level for 1995 is set at 60.6 million ECU on 2.973 million HL of wine. In volume terms, coverage is reduced from the base period level of 3.08 million HL to 2.43 million HL in 2000.

EU System Permits Promotional Measures to Expand Markets for Table Wine.

Under the current system, individual member states are permitted to undertake promotional activities to increase demand for table wine. According to the EU Commission, no funds are available from the central EU budget for wine promotion programs. This is an area of considerable uncertainty as the EU moves toward CAP reform and implementation of the UR Agreement. According to the Commission, there is some scope for the direct promotion within the framework of the UR Agreement. Reportedly, there is a proposal to allocate as much as 10 percent (about 150 million ECU or about $175 million) of EU wine sector expenditures on direct promotions. A more conservative proposal of one percent (15 million ECU) is also under consideration. Any such move toward central funding would enhance the already significant contributions from national coffers. Table 3 outlines member state promotions for wine for last year.

For further information on wine, contact Ross G. Kreamer, USDA's Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 720-9903.

Table 2. EU Fiscal Year Wine Budgets 1989/90-1993/94; Million ECU 1/

ITEM	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Export Refunds 2/	54.7	55.5	77.3	79.0	80.0
Intervention Storage 3/	39.9	41.1	40.4	40.0	41.0
Distillation 4/	267.4	367.2	320.7	550.0	436.0
Distillation, Compulsory of by-products of wine-making 5/	68.3	72.3	89.2	101.0	100.0
Taking Over of Alcohol frcm Compulsory Distillation 6/	166.7	210.8	180.6	305.0	288.0
Aid for Use of Must 7/	117.4	127.6	128.3	146.0	147.0
Aid for Area Reduction 8/	25.7	166.7	245.5	438.0	467.0
Other Intervention 9/	5.2	6.4	5.4	7.0	8.0
TOTAL	**745.2**	**1,047.7**	**1,087.2**	**1,666.0**	**1,567.0**

1/ Data for FY 1993 and FY 1994 are provisional. Note: columns do not add due to rounding.
2/ Export Refunds are subsidies designed to make up the difference between internal EU price and lower world price.
3/ Intervention Storage is intended to encourage producers to remove surplus wine from the market in order to support prices; covers private storage of table wine and grape must.

4/ Distillation is designed to remove wine surpluses that cannot be corrected by storage aid alone; aim of distillation is to reduce surplus, ensure minimum price for producer and improve quality of wines on market.
5/ Compulsory distillation of table wines is implemented when EU determines: 1) stocks at start of year exceed the level of normal consumption by more than four month's supply; 2) production exceeds normal consumption by more than 9 percent; or, 3) weighted average of representative prices for all wine types remain below 82 percent of the guide price for the year.
6/ This appropriation is intended to cover the technical, financial, and storage costs of bought-in alcohol in public storage.
7/ Aid for Use of Must covers costs associated with must in: 1) manufacture of grape juice for direct consumption; 2) concentrated form to enrich certain wines or animal feeds; and 3) manufacture of British, Irish, and home-made wines.
8/ Permanent abandonment premiums are payable because of structural imbalance; can be paid for temporary or permanent to either encourage planting of higher-value varieties or reduce area planted.
9/ Other intervention includes payments for natural disasters and promotion of grape juice consumption..
Source: EU Commission, Official Journal of the EC. Rates from IMF (1 ECU=U.S.$): 1989/90, $1.2137; 1990/91, $1.2681; 1991/92, $1.2940; 1991/92, $1.2968; 1992/93, $1.1723; 1993/94, $1.1713 . Multiplying these values by the "switch-over coefficient" converts to "green" ECU:1989/90-1990/91, 1.1451;1991/92,1.1573;1992/93, 1.1950; 1993/94, 1.2075.

Table 3. Individual Member State Promotional Budgets

Country	Agency	Budget for 1993/94	Target Markets
France	SOPEXA/CFCE 1/	FF 10.9 million	UK, Germany, USA, Asia (Hong Kong,Japan,Taiwan)
	ONIVINS 2/	FF 22.0 million	For above markets, generic campaigns in media, supermarkets, restaurants, etc.
	French Regions	FF 9.7 million	Promotions of regional wines.
Spain	ICEX 3/	Not Available	Activities include 14 international wine/food exhibitions; POS promotions; market research; trade missions; exporter training.
Italy	ICE 4/	20 billion Lire	Germany, UK,USA, Canada, Japan. Also Hong Kong, Korea, and Singapore. Most activities are: 1) media advertizing, 2) wine tastings, and 3) PR trade missions to Italy.

Exchange rates: French Franc: US$ 1.00=FF 5.66; Italian Lira: US$ 1.00=1,624 Lire.
1/ SOPEXA: Society for the Development of Sales of Agricultural Products, is owned by both GOF and French food industry. SOPEXA's total budget for 1993 was FF 518 million, of which GOF contributions were about 35 percent; it is not transparent and more than the FF 10.9 million listed above could have gone to promote wines. CFCE: Center for Foreign Trade, a government-sponsored organization.
2/ ONIVINS: the French State Wine Office, also channels direct national producer subsidies.
3/ ICEX: the Spanish Foreign Trade Institute, an agency of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism.
4/ ICE: the Italian Trade Commission, an agency of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, also receives funding from Ministry of Agriculture.
Source: USDA/FAS reports. Note: table covers major national programs, but does not include all activities of all Member States.

UNITED STATES WINE PRODUCTION AND TRADE SITUATION

The United States is the world's fourth leading producer of wine. Although predominately reliant on the domestic market, the U.S. industry has evolved as an exporter to markets around the world. Over the past ten years U.S. wine shipments have risen about six fold, while unit value has increased 32 percent on total export value of $182 million. This growth in exports has been assisted by funding from the Market Promotion Program (MPP). The United States is also a major import market, primarily from suppliers in the EU, Australia, and Chile. Wine imports were valued at $983.5 million in the August 1993/ July 1994 marketing year.

United States is leading New World Wine Producer

According to the International Office of Vine and Wine (OIV), the major international organization for wine, the United States was the fourth largest wine producing country in 1993, trailing only Italy, France and Spain. FAS estimates U.S. wine production in 1993/94 (August-July) at slightly over 15.8 million hectoliters (HL), down 5 percent from the previous year. This is consistent with estimates of the 1993 California crush, which was about seven percent lower than the 1992 crush. About half of the California grape crop was crushed for wine in 1993/94. Preliminary data on grape production and utilization in California suggest that U.S. wine production will remain steady in the current year.

The domestic wine market is the primary market for the U.S. industry. Typically, domestically produced wine accounts for around 90 percent of U.S. consumption, which is estimated at 17.6 million HL for 1993/94. However, for a variety of social and economic reasons, domestic wine consumption has contracted sharply since the mid-1980s, falling almost 20 percent since 1987/88. This has forced the U.S. wine industry to cut back wine output and look for new export markets for its products.

A recent symposium in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the National Wine Coalition, explored some aspects of wine's position in the United States: 1) trends and directions in health issues; 2) taxes and regulations; and 3) wine and international trade: incentives and barriers. The focus on export trade issues reflects the growing importance of overseas markets to the U.S. industry.

Aided by the Market Promotion Program (MPP), the U.S. industry has had great success in developing foreign markets. Exports have more than doubled in volume in six years, expanding from 530,000 hectoliters (HL) in 1987/88 to an estimated 1.3 million HL in 1992/93. Export

volume declined about six percent in 1993/94, as shipments slowed to some major markets, particularly to the recession-gripped EU. However, the value of U.S. wine exports rose in 1993/94 to a record $182 million. Indeed, the value of U.S. wine exports over the past seven years has risen 158 percent. As a share of wine production, export volume has grown from less than three percent of production to about eight percent in the same period.

Canada, the United Kingdom and Japan are top markets for U.S. wine

The three top markets for U.S. wines are Canada, the United Kingdom and Japan. Together they accounted for 54 percent of the volume and 58 percent of the value of U.S. wine exports in 1993/94. The export base is broadening and significant markets are developing in other areas. Mexico has demonstrated considerable growth over the past several years; however, the recent peso devaluation and the slashing of consumer buying power is likely to cause demand to wither in the current year. In Europe, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland have emerged as important buyers of U.S. wine. The market in Sweden has also shown promise, but is now uncertain due to its recent accession to the EU and consequently preferential duties on other member state wine. Comparatively strong economies in Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore and Korea have helped buoy shipments of U.S. wine to east Asia. Elsewhere, the Bahamas and the Netherlands Antilles lead in the Caribbean.

U.K.: Wine Import Value
Suppliers by Region
Calendar Years 1988-1993

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
New World	41 130	49 501	75 256	109 144	166.796	193 874
Eastern European	28 359	24 836	37 486	43.834	40 160	49 577
EU Supplier	1,307 265	1,315 737	1,620 268	1,445 890	1,440 234	1,215 322

1/ New World suppliers include United States Chile, Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand
Source Eurostat data

In 1994/95, total U.S. wine exports will likely be about the same as or slightly higher than in 1993/94. Slow economic recovery in major markets, strong competition from other producing countries, and declining consumption of wine worldwide continue as principal factors influencing prospects for U.S. wine exports.

The chart above shows that new world exporters have made steady inroads in the U.K. wine market. Led by Australia and the United States, the New World producers have carved an increasingly larger niche based on the consistently high quality of their varietal wines. This consistency across vintages is characteristic of New World wines and has enabled them to gain share in markets around the world. According to Eurostat data, the value of U.S. wine imported by the United Kingdom swelled from $9.9 million in 1988 to $43.3 million in 1993. During the same period, the value of Australian wine spurted from $17.2 million to $98.8 million, reflecting aggressive pricing by the export-driven industry. Continued growth of U.S. wine in this strategic market will depend in part on its ability to compete with higher volumes of New World varietal wines.

Long term trade prospects likely to improve after implementation of Uruguay Round (UR) Agreement

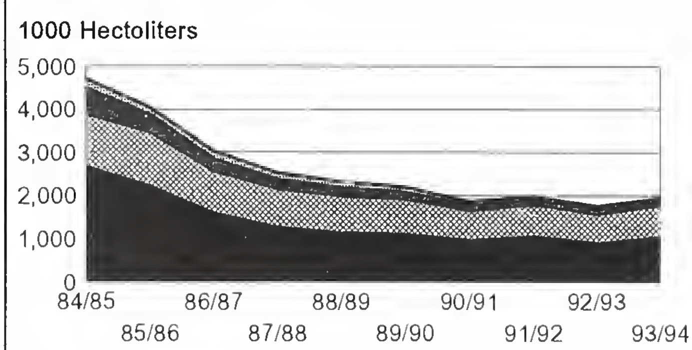
Looking ahead, implementation of the UR Agreement should offer enhanced opportunities for U.S. wine exports, as competitor subsidies are lowered, technical requirements become more transparent, and trademarks receive protection. Although uncertainty exists, expectations are that demand will grow in the newly industrialized countries of Asia and in other relatively high income developing countries. Lowered import tariffs combined with changes in government monopolies on imports and distribution should generally improve export prospects elsewhere. In Japan, a $22-million market for U.S. wine in 1993/94, the import

duty will be reduced from the lesser of 21.3 percent or 156.8 yen/liter to the lesser of 15 percent or 125 yen/liter. The minimum customs duty for these wines has also been reduced from 93 yen/liter to 67 yen/liter. Moreover, EU producing countries will have to cut a portion of the domestic support and export subsidy programs that benefit its wine sector. The challenge, of course, is building markets in areas where grape wine is not a traditional product. Competition among world exporters in these areas will remain fierce.

The U.S. industry is concerned about possible negative effects of the UR agreement on the domestic market. Although U.S. tariffs on wine are already relatively low (averaging between one and four percent on an ad valorem basis), lower duties might encourage higher volumes of imports that would displace U.S. wine. The United States does not provide any subsidies to the wine industry.

United States is a high-value, net wine importer, largely from EU producers

On a volume basis, U.S. imports are twice as much as exports. However, on a value basis, the imbalance is about five and one-half times, with import value reaching $983.5 million in 1993/94. The major suppliers to the U.S. market in volume terms are Italy and France,



1/ These suppliers account for virtually all U.S. imports from the EU.
Note: Marketing year is August/July.

followed somewhat distantly by Spain, Chile and Australia. However, total import value of French wine ($465 million) far surpasses the combined value of Italian ($284 million), Australian ($43 million), and Chilean ($35 million) wines.

The following charts present U.S. imports of wine from major EU suppliers over the past several years, and show that import volume has dropped dramatically, while value remains about the same.

United States: Wine Import Value
Million $; Marketing Year 1/

Supplier	**1990/91**	**1991/92**	**1991/92**	**1992/93**	**1993/94**
France	450.1	451.3	512.5	478.0	464.8
Italy	262.5	277.9	318.4	260.4	284.0
Spain	72.3	69.7	67.6	64.0	67.3
EU SubTotal	865.5	869.3	969.6	868.4	880.9
Eastern Europe	9.1	8.3	9.7	8.9	7.1
Australia	17.2	22.7	31.0	35.4	43.3
Chile	13.0	17.0	27.6	36.7	34.7
Others	8.0	9.3	13.7	18.5	17.5
TOTAL	**912.8**	**926.6**	**1051.6**	**967.9**	**983.5**

1/ Marketing Year in August/July.
Source: U.S. Census data for H.S. group 2204 and 2205, excluding meat.

The following table presents the production, supply and distribution characteristics of U.S. wine over the past seven years. Production has continued a downward trend, in line with declining domestic consumption. In the EU -- the world's largest viticultural area -- production has not followed the continuing ebb in consumption, both internally and in export markets. The inability to adjust production to declining demand has resulted in huge EU surpluses.

U.S. WINE: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY & DISTRIBUTION 1/
(1,000 Hectoliters)

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 Est.
Beginning Stocks 2/	15,789	15,375	17,341	16,370	15,651	15,490	15,448
Net Production 3/	19,041	20,113	17,614	17,075	17,672	16,718	15,846
Imports	2,998	2,764	2,687	2,355	2,552	2,383	2,574
TOTAL SUPPLY	37,828	38,252	37,642	35,800	35,875	34,591	33,868
Exports	530	742	878	1,136	1,317	1,343	1,254
Domestic Consumption 4/	21,923	20,168	20,394	19,013	19,068	17,800	17,588
Ending Stocks 2/	15,375	17,342	16,370	15,651	15,490	15,448	15,026
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	37,828	38,252	37,642	35,800	35,875	34,591	33,868

1/YEAR: August-July.
2/Stock data refer to quantities held by wineries; data do not include wholesale or retail stocks.
3/Net production data attribute all increases and losses during the wine making process to the year in which the product is consumed.
4/Domestic consumption includes beverage and nonbeverage wine consumption. It is calculated as the sum of taxable withdrawals from winery stocks and imports, both of which are assumed to be consumed immediately. Consumption data may include small quantities that are exported.
SOURCE: Department of Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census; and Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service.

For further information on wine, contact Ross G. Kreamer, USDA's Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 720-9903.

EUROPEAN BANANA REGIME AFFECTS KEY WORLD SUPPLIERS

As a result of the European Union's Banana Regime and Framework Agreement's restrictive quotas, U.S. multi-national banana firms and other companies marketing bananas from Latin American countries have had to reduce shipments of product to EU countries. Because of reduced exports to the EU, banana exporters have been forced to look elsewhere for new market opportunities. The quota restriction impacts will become more severe with the January 1, 1995, accession of Sweden, Finland, and Austria to the EU. Sweden, in particular, is an important market for U.S. banana companies. It has one of the highest per capita consumptions of bananas in the world. U.S. banana companies had captured over 60 percent of the total banana market in the 3 new EU member states and the other EFTA countries.

SUMMARY

The European Union (EU) proposal to establish a common rule regulating a single market for bananas after 1992 continues to be burdened with problems. The purpose of this article is to highlight and explain those elements of the EU's banana regime and its effects on key world suppliers. Prior to the new EU banana regime, implemented on July 1, 1993, the EU and its member states maintained a complex system of duties, quotas, licensing, and other preferential trading arrangements. The EU permitted certain member states to implement import policies which helped protect traditional trade with member states and former colonies. The import duty on fresh bananas going into the EU was 20 percent ad valorem, except for imports into Germany which, within a non-restrictive quota, paid no duty; Belgium, Luxembourg, Denmark, Netherlands, and Ireland imposed the Community-wide 20 percent tariff; and Italy, United Kingdom, France, Spain, Portugal, and Greece imposed quantitative restrictions as well as the 20 percent tariff. This latter group provided preferential access to imports of bananas from the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) countries which are members of the Lome Convention Agreement. Among these, the most important banana suppliers are St. Lucia, Cote d'Ivoire, Cameroon, and St. Vincent. The combination of shipments from Lome Convention countries and German duty-free imports allowed that about one-half of the EU's banana imports to enter duty free.

On February 12, 1993 the European Union (EU) Council of Ministers approved Council Regulation No. 404/93, which set forth the implementing details of the new banana regime. This new regime was considered necessary to protect the EU's banana production and exports, as well as ACP countries which traditionally supplied bananas to the EU markets after 1992.

On July 1, 1993, the EU replaced its individual trade regimes governing the importation of bananas with the new single banana regime designed to regulate one common EU-wide banana policy.

The Basic EU Regulation: 404/93

This regulation provides in Title I, II, and III for the establishment of common quality and marketing standards, producer "concentration" mechanisms, and assistance for EU producers. Title IV of this Regulation contains provisions governing trade with third countries. It is Title IV and the relating implementing rules that restrict U.S. banana marketing firms operating in Latin American countries. This Regulation imposes import quotas and licenses as follows:

<u>Import quotas are:</u>

1) A fixed quota of 857,000 tons[1/] on bananas from "traditional" ACP suppliers to which duty-free treatment is extended.

2) Over-quota "non-traditional" ACP banana imports (over traditional amounts, applying mostly to certain EU firms) are subject to a specific tariff of ECU 750 per metric ton, approximately 150 percent ad valorem. This entitlement is contained in Regulation 404/93, Title IV.

3) EU and overseas territory producers have unlimited access to the EU market; however, aid (subsidies) to EU and overseas territory producers is limited to total 854,000 tons[2/]. Before March 1 of each year, the Commission shall determine compensatory aid for the previous year. Subject to the maximum quantity for the EU, the quantity for each region may be adjusted. The compensatory aid for the loss of income of EU producers in 1993 has been fixed at 24.5 green ECU per 100 kilograms, accounting in total for 72.264 million ECU (about US $100 million). This entitlement is contained in Regulation 404/93, Title III.

4) Imports of bananas from third countries, including producers in Latin America, have a 2.2 million ton tariff-rate quota, with in-quota volumes dutiable at 100 ECU per ton, about 30 per ad valorem for non-framework agreement country participants, and 75 ECU per ton, approximately 20 percent ad valorem for framework agreement country participants. Imports in excess of the quota amount are dutiable at 850 ECU per metric ton, approximately 250 percent ad valorem. This entitlement is contained in Regulation 404/93, Title IV. See framework agreement for additional details.

<u>Import licenses/ distribution is as follows:</u>

1) 66.5 percent of quota amount (hereinafter called "Category A") granted to operators who historically marketed third country and/or non-traditional ACP bananas, e.g., **U.S. banana marketing firms;**

2) 30 percent of quota amount (hereinafter called "Category B") granted to operators who have marketed EU and/or traditional ACP bananas. This category means that 30 percent of the banana import licenses are granted to EU firms that had virtually no history of importing bananas from third country sources. Each Category B operator's entitlement is linked to its rolling three-year purchases of traditional ACP and/or EU bananas, leading this Category to be called "Linkage" , e.g., **European and like firms;**

3) and 3.5 percent to **new operators marketing non-EU or non-traditional ACP** bananas after January 1, 1992 (hereinafter called "Category C"). This entitlement is contained in Regulation 404/93, Title IV.

The "Category A, B, and C" Rule

The "Category A,B, and C" licensing rule contained in Regulation 404 stipulates that third country quota volume will go, not proportionately to those firms who were historically responsible for it, but rather in arbitrary allocations as shown above under licenses distribution. This rule effectively transfers approximately 26 percent of previously held market share and profit opportunities from U.S. and like firms (Category A operators) marketing bananas from Latin American countries to EU/ACP (Category B operators) banana firms.

The EU has been relatively open about its intentions to benefit Category B operators

marketing bananas in the European Union. This policy appears to be at the expense of U.S. banana companies and similarly situated firms operating in Latin American countries. The EU's June 14, 1993 filing before the European Court of Justice (ECJ) contained the following declaration: "The [licensing] allocation formula is intended in this context to strengthen the competitive position of operators who have previously marketed EU or ACP bananas, vis-a-vis their competitors who have previously marketed Latin American bananas."

Effects of EU Banana Regime

The new EU banana regime has created strong reactions from the Latin American banana producers/suppliers, as well as confusion among certain EU member states concerning the regime quotas of 2.1 million tons in 1994 and 2.2 million tons for 1995 to 2002. The new regime has harmed nearly all of the Latin American suppliers by diminishing their fresh banana exports to the EU from a peak of 2.7 million tons in 1992 to just over 2.0 million tons currently. (See framework agreement for additional discussion on quota information.)

Nonetheless, acceptance of the framework agreement by Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, or Venezuela has secured Regulation 404 and locked into place its import license scheme from January 1, 1995 to December 31, 2002. Latin American producers/exporters continue to be concerned that the new EU banana import quotas have cut their imports back to the level, 2.0 million tons, imported before German reunification in 1990.

The EU's banana production (French overseas departments, Spain (Canary Islands), Portugal, and Greece) accounts for approximately 25 percent of the total EU banana consumption needs. ACP producers account for about 20 percent, leaving Latin American countries led by Ecuador, Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama and Honduras with about 55 percent.

Challenge to the EU's Banana Schemes

In an attempt to derail the EU's banana scheme, Germany, the EU largest consumer, filed two claims against the scheme with the European Court of Justice which were rejected. Decisions on additional claims, mainly from German trading firms, are pending.

In June 1994, five Latin American banana exporting countries, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Venezuela, requested a GATT panel to rule on the legality of the new banana import regime, which was in force in five EU member countries, mainly France and the United Kingdom before July 1, 1993. Subsequently, the panel ruled that the existing banana regime, in particular the preferential tariffs granted by the EU to ACP producers were inconsistent with Article I of the GATT.

Subsequently, four of the five Latin American countries--Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Venezuela-- agreed not to pursue the adoption of the GATT panel report in exchange for the right to issue export licenses and unspecified market access concessions. Guatemala did not agree to drop the panel report. Guatemala's share of the EU market is for about 1.5 percent. After further discussions, the following "framework agreement on bananas" was signed by the EU and four Latin countries and implemented.

Framework Agreement on Bananas

The framework agreement signed by the EU and four Latin American countries is based on a tariff-rate quota of 2.1 million tons in calendar year 1994, and 2.2 million tons in 1995, and ensuing years through 2002. A share of this quota will be allocated to each of the 4 banana producing countries individually on the basis of their historical exports to the EU. (See next paragraph for details.) The agreement also features export license requirements for 70 percent of the quota, covering the quantities for operators of categories A and C. The major change in this agreement for the four Latin American exporting countries compared with the former banana regime is the reduction of the tariff within quota to 75 ECU's per ton

(approximately 25 percent ad valorem) from 100 ECU's per ton plus control over licenses. The tariff reduction will be applicable for the four Latin countries throughout the duration of the agreement.

Specific export quotas for 1994 and 1995 per producing country are as follows: Colombia, 21.0 percent; Costa Rica, 23.4 percent; Nicaragua, 3.0 percent; and Venezuela, 2.0 percent. In addition, 90,000 tons (4.3 percent in 1994 and 4.1 percent in 1995) are reserved for the Dominican Republic and for non-traditional quantities from ACP countries. Other Latin American countries, mainly Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama shared the remaining 46.30 percent in 1994, and 46.50 percent share of the quota in 1995.

The four Latin American banana exporting countries will, in addition, not initiate any GATT/WTO dispute settlement procedure against the EU for the duration of this agreement until December 31, 2002.

The EU Commission submitted its framework settlement with the Latin exporters as part of its Uruguay Round Schedule. This linkage prevented Member States opposed to the regime (Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, and the Netherlands) from blocking the settlement. Despite unfavorable rulings by the ECJ, Germany continues to wage an unsuccessful campaign to stop the regime.

U.S. 301 Case Against Framework Agreement

On September 2, 1994, Chiquita Brands International, Inc. and the Hawaiian Banana Industry Association filed a petition under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 against the EU banana regime and the framework agreement between the EU and the four Latin American countries. The petition alleged that the policies and practices of the EU, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Venezuela concerning trade in bananas, are discriminatory, unreasonable and burden or restrict United States commerce. In particular, the petition alleged that the following acts, policies and practices are discriminatory and unreasonable: 1) Council Regulation No. 404/93 and related rules implementing EU banana policy discriminating against U.S. banana marketing companies importing bananas from Latin America, including the restrictive and discriminatory licensing scheme designed to transfer market share to firms traditionally trading bananas from African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) sources and from EU territories and dependencies; and, 2) the Framework Agreement on Bananas between the EU, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Venezuela.

On October 17, the United States Trade Representative (USTR) initiated an investigation, under Section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act, of EU practices that discriminate against U.S. banana marketing and distribution companies operating in the EU. The U.S. Government decided not to pursue the 301 case against the four Latin American countries unless they implement the framework agreement.

Only days after USTR's initiation of a 301 action against the EU, the EU requested a GATT waiver for its Lome Convention. The Lome Convention is a treaty under which the EU confers duty-free treatment and other unilateral trade benefits to former colonies in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific (ACP).

On December 8 the GATT contracting parties, despite U.S. opposition, voted to grant a waiver from GATT fair trade rules to the Lome Convention. The waiver legalized preferential trading arrangements between ACP countries and the EU. This decision will complicate U.S. efforts to win a GATT case against the EU banana regime, which discriminates against non-ACP banana traders.

During the course of the 301 investigation, USTR proposed a six month delay from the scheduled January 1, 1995 implementation date of the framework agreement. If accepted, the proposal would have spared U.S. banana marketing companies additional costs associated with purchasing export licenses for six months, and given USTR more time to reach a satisfactory solution.

On January 9, 1995, the USTR announced a preliminary determination that the EU banana regime adversely affects U.S. economic interests, in response to the EU General Affairs Council ratification of the Framework Agreement on December 19, 1994, which was implemented on January 1, 1995. Simultaneously, USTR issued a Federal Register Notice inviting public comment on what retaliation measures might be appropriate.

On January 10, 1995, the USTR initiated a section 301 investigation of the banana export practices against Colombia and Costa Rica. Both countries implemented the framework agreement on January 1, 1995. Nicaragua and Venezuela have not yet implemented the framework agreement. The USTR has invited public comment by February 10, 1995.

On January 19, 1995, a U.S. delegation met with EU officials in Brussels to discuss the banana section 301 investigation. Discussions focused primarily on recent developments including the framework agreement and application of the EU's banana regime in the three new EU member states, Sweden, Finland and Austria.

For further information, contact Emanuel McNeil, USDA's Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, 202-720-2083.

1/ Cote d'Ivoire, 155,000 ton; Cameroon, 155,000 tons; Somalia, 60,000 tons; Belize, 40,000 tons; Dominica, 71,000 tons; Jamaica, 105,000 tons; St. Lucia, 127,000 tons; St. Vincent, 82,000 tons; Grenada, 14,000 tons; Suriname, 38,000; Madagascar, 5,900 tons; and Cape Verde, 4,800 tons totaling 857,000 tons.

2/ Canary Islands, 420,000 tons; Guadaloupe, 150,000 tons; Martinique, 219,000 tons; Madeira, 50,000 tons; and Crete and Lokania, 15,000 tons.

U.S. FRESH VEGETABLES EXPORTS

U.S. fresh vegetable exports, including potatoes were valued at $969 million in fiscal year 1994, a decline of about 3 percent from the record level of the previous year. Canada was the top market for fresh vegetable exports, followed by Japan, Mexico, EU-12, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea, Switzerland and Singapore. Of the fresh vegetable exports, lettuce and tomatoes topped the list, followed by onions, broccoli, cauliflower, peppers and celery. Market liberalization, rising incomes, a growing demand for healthy foods, and on-going market promotion activities in foreign markets should continue to boost U.S. vegetable exports in fiscal year 1995.

Summary

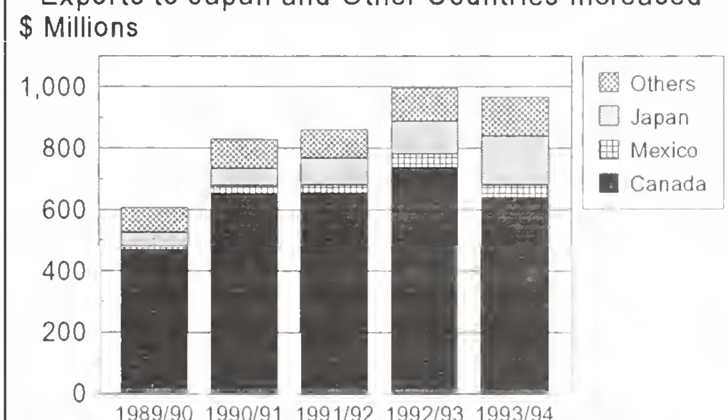
U.S. fresh vegetable exports, including potatoes to major overseas markets in FY 1994 remained strong, reaching 1.7 million metric tons valued at almost $1.0 billion. Of the 8 top vegetables exported in FY 1994, one-half registered increases and the other half including lettuce and tomatoes, the leading exports, registered decreases. Canada was by far the largest market for U.S. fresh vegetables, accounting for about 66 percent of the total export value. Other important markets were Japan, Mexico, the EU-12, and Hong Kong. In FY 1994, U.S. exports to Japan increased 49 percent over the previous year.

In FY 1994, U.S. fresh vegetable exports found new and expanded market opportunities in Asia, Europe and the Former Soviet Union. Exports to Asian markets registered increased sales to Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Korea by 49 percent, 28 percent, 41 percent and 3,600 percent, respectively, as compared to the year earlier. The demand for U.S. vegetables in Hong Kong has grown from $14 million in FY 1991 to $26 million in FY 1994, despite competition from neighboring countries. U.S. exports to Switzerland were up 36 percent, while sales to the EU-12 were up only marginally by 1 percent from FY 1993. U.S. vegetable shipments to the former Soviet Union during the same period were up 700 percent.

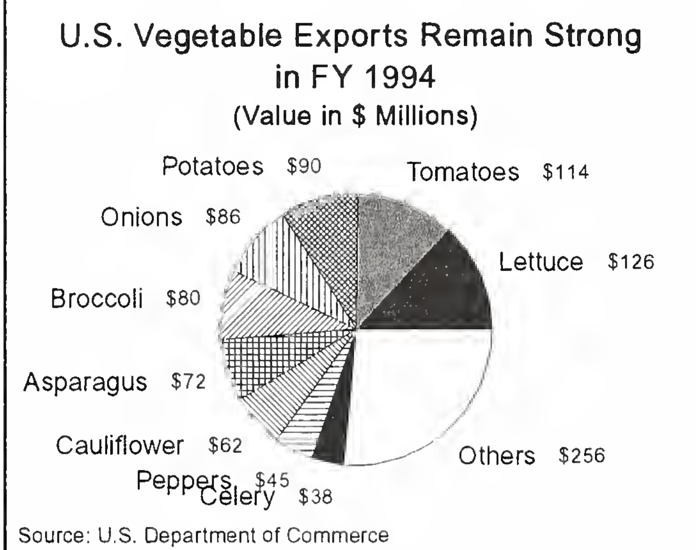
In FY 1994, U.S. exports of **lettuce** valued at $126 million, down 18 percent from the previous year, but continuing as the top ranking U.S. vegetable export. Canada continued to take the lion's share of U.S. lettuce sales, accounting for 72 percent in FY 1994. Other important export markets included Hong Kong, Mexico and Japan which accounted for 9 percent, 7 percent and 5 percent of the total value, respectively.

After three years of consecutive growth from FY 1991 to FY 1993, U.S. exports of fresh **tomatoes** in FY 1994 valued at $114 million

U.S. Vegetable Exports Dropped Slightly in 1993/94
Exports to Canada and Mexico Declined;
Exports to Japan and Other Countries Increased



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.



declined about 15 percent from the previous year. This decline was due mostly to reduced exports to Canada and Mexico. U.S. exports to Mexico declined 44 percent from the record level set in FY 1993. New export markets for U.S. fresh tomatoes included the Former Soviet Union, Venezuela and Sri Lanka with total sales of $15,000, $12,000 and $7,000, respectively.

U.S. **onion** exports in FY 1994, valued at $85 million, increased for the third consecutive year. Canada remained the leading market for U.S. fresh onions, although exports were down 19 percent from the previous year, and accounting for 47 percent of total value. Other significant markets included Japan with 21 percent, Mexico, Taiwan, United Kingdom and Korea combining for 25 percent.

In FY 1994, U.S. **broccoli** exports valued at $80 million were up about 16 percent from the previous year. Exports to Canada, accounted for about 48 percent of the total value. U.S. broccoli sales to Japan have grown by leaps and bounds, increasing from $1.3 million in FY 1990 to a record level of $37 million in FY 1994, up 2,746 percent. These sales to Japan during this export period were only $1.6 million below U.S. broccoli exports to Canada.

U.S. exports of fresh **asparagus**, mostly green, valued at $71 million in FY 1994, were up 14 percent from the previous year. Japan, the United States' leading market accounted for 58 percent of the total export value, followed by Canada with 24 percent, and Switzerland, Germany and the United Kingdom combined with about 16 percent. U.S. exports of fresh asparagus to European countries continue to show promise as increasingly health conscious Europeans develop a taste for green asparagus. These increases have occurred as a result of U.S. promotional efforts and the Europeans discovering some of the advantages of fresh green asparagus over the often processed and peeled white varieties.

U.S. exports of **cauliflower** in FY 1994 were valued at $62 million, up 24 percent from a year earlier. This increase marks the fifth consecutive year of growth, with Japan surpassing Canada as the top U.S. export market for fresh cauliflower. U.S. exports of cauliflower to Taiwan, although small compared to Japan, valued at only $178,000, were up dramatically by 356 percent from the previous year's level.

U.S. exports of fresh **peppers** and **celery** were both down in FY 1994 from the previous year's level. Canada was the primary market for these vegetables.

Most U.S. fresh vegetable exports to the European Union (EU) face strong competition from European and Mediterranean countries, such as Spain, Morocco, Belgium, the Netherlands, Turkey and Israel. The bulk of U.S. vegetable exports to the EU occur during the fall and winter months, October through February.

For further information, call Emanuel McNeil, USDA's Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 720-2083.

United States: Top Fresh Vegetable Exports, Fiscal Years 1989/90-93/94
($1,000)

Commodity/ Destination	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Lettuce:	**88,719**	**131,791**	**126,991**	**154,874**	**126,427**
Canada	70,964	110,692	99,699	125,246	90,973
Mexico	2,807	3,,483	5,711	7,257	8,771
Hong Kong	7,585	6,796	7,047	10,072	11,515
Japan	48	761	5,644	4,761	6,746
United Kingdom	3,179	4,018	2,297	2,304	3,240
Singapore	623	837	877	1,144	1,681
Taiwan	1,207	1,133	1,144	1,263	1,468
Others	2,306	4,071	4,572	2,827	2,033
Tomatoes:	**73,754**	**111,487**	**118,605**	**133,835**	**114,144**
Canada	70,340	103,327	112,912	116,545	103,630
Mexico	1,416	4,500	2,929	16,266	9,143
Hong Kong	864	726	747	362	717
United Kingdom	62	525	473	161	120
Netherlands	370	1,209	987	62	0
Leeward-Wind. Is.	102	106	115	105	75
Others	600	1,094	442	334	459
Onions:	**44,291**	**62,297**	**61,297**	**80,313**	**85,538**
Canada	24,440	36,552	40,029	48,103	39,560
Japan	8,174	6,081	4,562	11,683	17,661
Korea, Rep.	0	0	0	0	8,010
Mexico	2,037	9,110	9,008	10,001	7,170
Taiwan	3,073	1,866	1,537	2,984	3,634
United Kingdom	975	1,783	1,914	3,238	2,497
Hong Kong	1,713	975	1,372	1,583	2,202
Netherlands	180	47	20	0	1,222
United Arab Em.	151	125	92	144	125
Others	3,548	5,758	2,763	2,577	3,457
Broccoli:	**28,573**	**52,178**	**55,882**	**69,470**	**80,197**
Canada	25,564	39,635	38,348	45,890	38,203
Japan	1,300	11,080	15,537	20,560	36,623
Hong Kong	580	752	1,241	1,148	3,103
Taiwan	17	22	86	90	782
United Kingdom	330	175	81	1,208	319
Sweden	350	144	167	107	200
Others	432	370	422	467	967

Commodity/ Destination	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Asparagus:	**45,469**	**47,367**	**54,583**	**62,514**	**71,547**
Japan	21,271	18,720	23,685	29,584	40,777
Canada	15,001	16,437	18,496	21,592	17,193
Switzerland	4,524	4,941	6,022	4,985	7,628
Germany	826	2,342	1,906	2,466	1,973
United Kingdom	1,545	1,750	1,628	1,134	1,546
Hong Kong	194	319	204	207	405
Australia	343	366	207	231	547
Others	1,765	2,492	2,435	2,315	1,478
Cauliflower:	**32,375**	**42,776**	**48,508**	**49,628**	**61,799**
Japan	5,136	8,068	16,184	15,666	31,243
Canada	26,137	32,825	30,400	31,985	27,553
Hong Kong	455	728	990	1,166	1,551
Others	1,557	1,137	934	811	1,452
Peppers:	**27,658**	**46,131**	**45,647**	**48,485**	**44,885**
Canada	26,981	44,896	43,822	45,445	42,030
Mexico	157	692	1,391	1,890	1,366
El Salvador	0	0	0	533	404
United Kingdom	76	140	65	139	231
Netherlands	61	17	69	116	138
Japan	16	21	72	35	144
Australia	22	71	72	75	127
Others	345	294	156	252	445
Celery:	**31,720**	**40,405**	**39,424**	**51,059**	**37,956**
Canada	26,132	33,800	30,232	42,391	27,856
Hong Kong	1,989	2,167	2,372	3,511	3,952
Taiwan	1,788	1,314	1,692	1,416	1,717
United Kingdom	362	602	1,922	737	1,197
Singapore	709	699	684	765	790
Mexico	155	465	410	921	667
Others	585	1,358	2,112	1,318	1,777

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Top Markets For U.S. Fresh Vegetables Exports, FY 1989/90-1993/94
($Million)

Country	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Canada	467,790	649,333	653,337	735,458	639,642
Japan	47,002	56,906	85,678	106,180	158,267
Mexico	11,622	28,059	28,400	46,742	40,817
EU-12 1/	21,720	34,714	31,263	27,942	28,233
Hong Kong	15,043	14,154	15,578	20,072	25,662
Taiwan	6,672	5,086	4,967	6,487	9,125
Korea, Rep.	233	1,629	243	248	9,171
Switzerland	5,449	6,754	7,579	6,503	8,997
Singapore	1,905	2,909	2,523	2,490	3,387
Former Soviet Union	0	0	29	687	5,493
Others	29,979	31,724	33,594	44,496	39,871
Total	**607,415**	**831,268**	**863,191**	**997,305**	**968,665**

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.
1/ Comprising of 12 EU member states from 1989/90 to 1993/94.

EU Imports of Fresh Vegetables from the United States, 1993

Country	($1,000)
France	2,567
Netherlands	1,305
United Kingdom	9,636
Germany	1,460
Bel-Lux	628
Italy	1,639
Denmark	145
Portugal	1
Greece	0
Ireland	12
Spain	421
Total	**17,814**

Source: Eurostat Note: Includes intra-EU trade.

ORANGE JUICE OUTLOOK FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES

Orange juice production in the major Northern Hemisphere producing countries in 1994/95 is forecast at a record 1.02 million tons. Production in the United States, which in 1994/95 is forecast at a near record 882,000 metric tons, is expected to more than offset reduced production prospects in Greece, Israel, Italy, Morocco, and Spain. Increased exports in 1994/95 are anticipated from most countries, including the United States. Continued strong orange juice demand in major markets, such as the European Union and Japan, should help expand orange juice sales.

Major Producing Countries in the Northern Hemisphere

Total orange juice production in selected countries in the Northern Hemisphere in 1994/95 is forecast at a record 1.02 million metric tons, 65 degrees brix, up 8 percent from the revised 1993/94 output, due mostly to a sharp increase in U.S. output. In the United States, more oranges are expected to be processed in 1994/95 due to the larger Florida orange crop. Increased orange juice production is also expected in Mexico and Turkey. Orange juice production in the United States, which in 1994/95 is forecast at 882,161 metric tons, is expected to more than offset reduced production prospects in Greece, Israel, Italy, Morocco, and Spain. The United States is the second largest orange juice producer in the world and accounts for more than 80 percent of total Northern Hemisphere orange juice output.

Orange juice exports in 1994/95 for selected countries in the Northern Hemisphere are forecast at 211,585 tons compared to 197,455 tons estimated in 1993/94. Increased exports in 1994/95 are expected from most countries. Strong import demand is expected to continue in markets in Europe and Asia in 1994/95. However, imports by the United States, the world largest orange juice market, are expected to slow dramatically as ample domestic supplies reduces import needs.

United States

U.S. orange juice production in 1994/95, including concentrated and not-from-concentrate, is forecast at 882,161 metric tons (basis 65 degrees brix), up 11 percent from the revised 1993/94 estimate. More oranges are expected to be processed in 1994/95 due to the larger Florida orange crop. Florida 1994/95 orange production is forecast at 8.21 million metric tons, 15 percent above the 1993/94 crop and the highest since the record 8.44 million tons produced in 1979/80. However, Florida frozen concentrated orange juice yields for the 1994/95 season are forecast at 1.51 gallons per box at 42 degrees brix, down from last season's yield of 1.57 gallons per box as the result of heavier rainfall in the summer and fall of 1994.

U.S. orange juice exports are forecast at a record 85,000 tons in 1994/95. U.S. orange juice exports should improve somewhat in 1994/95 as U.S. exporters offer competitive prices. Also, strong orange juice demand in major U.S. export markets, such as the European Union (EU) and Japan, is expected to continue. The trend away from juice drinks is continuing, and as consumers demand higher quality 100 percent juice, the United States is in a strong position to supply their needs.

After several years of steady increases, U.S. orange juice exports in 1993/94 declined to 75,186 tons from 81,153 tons the previous

year. However, the export value increased 15 percent to $239 million. Exports of frozen concentrate orange juice (FCOJ) fell 22 percent with most of the decline taking place in shipments to Canada, the major market for the United States. The recession in the past few years and the devaluation of the Canadian dollar, combined with increased demand for low priced Brazilian product have hampered U.S. FCOJ exports to Canada. Exports of FCOJ were also down to Europe and most Asian markets with the exception of Japan, where shipments almost doubled. U.S. single strength orange juice exports, however, soared 46 percent, as all major destinations--Canada, Europe, and Japan--increased purchases. U.S. single strength orange juice sales have been boosted by new promotion efforts and increased awareness of the good quality of U.S. product.

Orange juice consumption in the United States is forecast to remain more or less unchanged in 1994/95 at 985,000 tons. With ample supplies and relatively lower prices, U.S. orange juice consumption should continue strong in 1994/95. Over the last ten seasons (1984/85 through 1993/94), U.S. per capita orange juice consumption has averaged about 4.9 gallons (18.5 liters), single strength basis.

Italy

Orange juice production in Italy in 1994/95 is forecast at 29,241 metric tons (65 degrees brix), down 17 percent from the revised 1993/94 output and the third consecutive decrease. Although European Union (EU) citrus processing subsidies are still accessible, a decline in orange production has hampered the amount of fruit available for processing. Italy's citrus processing industries produce juice mainly because of processing subsidies rather than in response to consumer demand. The processing industry is subsidized because it utilizes a significant share of Italy's citrus fruit production.

Italian exports of orange juice in 1994/95 are forecast to increase to 23,085 tons. The devaluation of the Italian Lira made orange juice exports more attractive in 1993/94. This situation is expected to continue to favor orange juice exports this season. Imports of orange juice in 1994/95 are expected to remain constant at 3,000 tons.

Italy's orange juice consumption in 1994/95 is forecast at 21,854 tons, up slightly from the previous year's level. Consumption of orange juice has showed slow but steady growth in recent years, primarily because of increasing demand for pure, 100 percent orange juice not from concentrate. Although not-from-concentrate orange juice is more expensive than concentrated orange juice, increased health consciousness among Italian consumers combined with the convenient alternative to hand squeezed juice have made pure orange juice a better choice. Moreover, one of the largest Italian food companies has began a new market promotion campaign for natural, 100 percent orange juice. Not-from-concentrate orange juice has a good opportunity to continue to grow in the Italian juice market.

Spain

Spain's orange juice production in 1994/95 is forecast to decrease 8 percent to 22,000 tons. Production of oranges for processing are expected to decline as this season's greater quantity of better quality fruit is expected to go to traditional domestic and export fresh markets. In Spain, acreage planted to many of the principal orange varieties for processing has declined sharply since 1980. Consequently, most of the oranges used by the Spanish processing industry today are fresh fruit packing house eliminations. About 340,000 tons of oranges are expected to be used by the processing industry in 1994/95 compared to 375,000 tons used for juice in 1993/94. Most orange processing plants in Spain are located in the Valencia region.

Spanish orange juice exports are forecast at 34,000 tons in 1994/95, down slightly from shipments in 1993/94 and almost 20 percent less than the amount exported two seasons ago. Increased competition from Brazil has restricted expansion of Spain's orange juice sales to third countries. However, Spanish orange juice exports to EU countries in 1993/94 increased 32

percent over shipments in 1992/93. This season, the bulk of Spanish orange juice exports are expected to go to traditional markets in the EU such as France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Orange juice exports are not eligible for EU subsidies. Most of Spain's imports of orange juice are from Brazil and are blended with domestic products.

Consumption of orange juice in Spain is forecast to increase slightly in 1994/95 to 10,000 tons due to an expected increase in tourism in 1995 and likely improved economic conditions. Also, an upward trend in orange juice consumption is anticipated in coming years because of increased health consciousness among Spanish consumers, who are shifting from alcoholic to non-alcoholic beverages. Spain's annual per capita consumption of orange juice is estimated at about 4 to 4.5 liters. Orange juice accounts for over 25 percent of the local fruit juice market. Domestic orange juice sales are higher between May and September.

Mexico

Mexican orange juice production is forecast to increase 24 percent in 1994/95 to 31,000 tons. Higher FCOJ prices and the goal to fill the U.S. tariff-rate quota under NAFTA have increased Mexico's orange juice output in the last two years. However, orange juice production, as in the past, will also depend on fresh orange prices in the domestic market. Because of the dominance of the fresh market in Mexico, processors usually have to compete with fresh market buyers for fruit supplies. When world orange juice prices are high, Mexican processors are able to compete with the fresh market. Relatively low FCOJ prices in past years combined with limited supplies of competitively priced domestic oranges caused financial problems for most of the Mexican citrus processing industry. In 1994, only 9 of 24 processing plants in Mexico operated with some of them producing only for the assigned quota to export FCOJ to the United States.

Orange juice exports in 1994/95 are forecast at 29,000 tons, up slightly from 1993/94 based on expected higher orange juice output. The United States is the main market for Mexican FCOJ. Under NAFTA, Mexico has access to the United States market for 40 million gallons of FCOJ, single strength equivalent (or 28,452 tons, 65 degrees brix) at 50 percent of the current most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff of 9.25 cents per liter (single strength equivalent). Any FCOJ exports to the United States above the quota will be subject to the MFN rate. The tariff-rate quota will be phased out in 15 years. However, during the phase-in period, the tariff for over quota imports could be increased to the level charged for other countries if prices fall below the 5 year average and if U.S. annual FCOJ imports from Mexico exceed 70 million gallons from year 1 to 9. The regime will apply if imports from Mexico exceed 90 million gallons from year 10 to 15. The U.S. Customs Service requires Export Quota Certificates from companies in Mexico exporting orange juice to the United States at the within-quota duty.

Imports of orange juice into Mexico are subject to a 20 percent import tariff, except for the United States. Orange juice imports from the United States matched the U.S. tariff line changes under NAFTA. Tariffs on both frozen concentrate and single strength orange juice, will be phased out over 15 years.

Consumption of FCOJ in Mexico has not been able to grow because of the availability of low priced fresh oranges in the domestic market. The majority of Mexican consumers prefer and demand fresh squeezed juice instead of processed orange juice. Most of the FCOJ produced in Mexico goes to the export market.

Morocco

Orange juice production in Morocco in 1994/95 is forecast at 13,000 tons, down sharply from the revised 1993/94 estimate. Tight fresh orange supplies will likely improve prices for fruit delivered to the fresh export market vis-a-vis prices for fruit to processing. In Morocco, the fresh export market absorbs the best quality fruit and provides the highest return. Processing is considered the least desirable outlet. Moreover, prices of oranges destined for processing are normally set in advance by FRUMAT, the only

citrus processor in Morocco. However, higher prices offered by FRUMAT last season combined with larger orange supplies increased Moroccan orange juice production significantly in 1993/94. But a smaller orange crop and better overall fruit quality will likely decrease processing prospects in 1994/95.

Despite estimated lower production, larger carry-in stocks and more favorable world FCOJ prices should result in higher Moroccan orange juice exports in 1994/95. Morocco's orange juice exports are forecast to increase 7 percent to 13,000 tons in 1994/95. Exports during 1993/94 tripled compared to the season before due to larger local supplies, increased export demand for concentrate product, and improved export prices. About 90 percent of Morocco's orange juice production is exported. Orange juice shipments in 1994/95 are anticipated to go to traditional markets in the EU. Under the Agreement of Cooperation with the EU (1976), Moroccan citrus juice exports to the EU are subject to an import duty of 5.7 percent compared to the full rate of 19 percent. As a result of an agreement reached in 1988, this preferred rate for Morocco will be gradually reduced to zero (in 1996). This gradual reduction and duty-free status is limited to 15,000 tons of juice, with packages less than 2 liters limited to 4,500 tons. The preferred rate does not differentiate between concentrate and single strength juice. Quantities above this quota will be subject to an import duty of 5.7 percent. Also, a bilateral agreement with France currently provides Morocco with duty-free treatment for juice and concentrate exports to France.

Greece

Greek orange juice production in 1994/95 is expected to decline for the second consecutive year, mainly due to strong competition with imported Brazilian orange juice. Orange juice production in 1994/95 is forecast at 8,000 tons, 8 percent below last season's output. In general, the cost of producing Greek orange juice is high and the quality is relatively low compared with imported product.

Greece's orange juice exports in 1994/95 are forecast to remain at last season's level. Exports of orange juice concentrate are forecast at 1,000 tons, with the balance mostly single strength and nectars (50 percent juice content). Major export markets will continue to be countries in the EU such as Germany and France. Orange juice imports in 1994/95 are forecast to increase to 10,000 tons, the result of lower carry-in stocks and stable domestic demand.

Turkey

Orange juice production in Turkey is forecast to increase slightly in 1994/95 to 8,500 tons, based on a larger orange crop this season. About 10 percent of Turkey's orange crop is processed annually for juice, mainly for the domestic market. A small amount of orange juice is exported to traditional markets in the Netherlands, Cyprus, and countries in Eastern Europe. Turkish orange juice exports in 1994/95 are forecast at 1,000 tons, 43 percent above the revised 1993/94 export estimate. Increased shipments are expected to go to countries in Eastern Europe such as Russia and Ukraine. Turkey's orange juice consumption is forecast to decrease in 1994/95, mostly due to high inflation, which has reduced consumer purchasing power.

Selected Major Importing Countries

Germany

German imports of orange juice in 1994/95 are forecast at 240,000 tons, up 9 percent from the revised 1993/94 import estimate. An overall improvement of the German economy is anticipated in 1994/95, which will likely promote a slightly higher level of domestic orange juice demand. Also, orange juice is expected to face less competition from apple juice in 1994/95 due to lower supplies of apple juice. German imports of orange juice dropped from 263,093 tons in 1991/92 to an estimated 220,000 tons in 1993/94. The reduction was largely due to above average apple crops in Europe in 1992 and 1993, which resulted in greater availability of

low-priced apple juice. Brazil is the major supplier of orange juice, accounting for about 80 percent of the German market. The United States remains a residual supplier, accounting for less than 1 percent of imports.

Japan

Japanese orange juice imports are forecast at a record 104,000 tons in 1994/95, up 8 percent from last season's level. Imports in 1994/95 will be encouraged by increased domestic orange juice consumption and favorable yen/dollar exchange rates. Brazil supplies about 80 percent of Japan's total orange juice imports while the United States accounts for approximately 18 percent. Brazilian bulk orange juice storage terminals, which have been operating in the port of Toyohashi and Ibaragi since May 1993, have helped increase the amount of imports from Brazil. Nevertheless, orange juice imports from the United States are expected to increase in 1994/95 as U.S. exporters offer competitive prices.

Japan's orange juice price war, which retailers started a year ago to stimulate consumption, has reduced orange juice prices. Currently, private brands (e.g., supermarket chain brands) of 100 percent orange juice account for about 20 percent of Japan's orange juice market. This sector is expected to grow significantly in the future.

Korea

Korea's imports of orange juice in 1994/95 are forecast to remain at the 1993/94 level of 54,000 tons. In 1995, orange juice imports are limited to a quota of 50,000 tons. Korean imports of orange juice soared in 1993/94 due mainly to the extreme hot summer of 1994, which in part caused increased sales for all types of beverages. Brazil and the United States are the leading suppliers of orange juice to Korea, respectively accounting for 75 and 24 percent of total Korean imports in 1993. The rate of increase in U.S. market share is expected to be higher in 1994/95 as domestic consumers prefer higher quality not-from-concentrate juice.

Sweden

Sweden's orange juice imports in 1994/95 are forecast at 22,000 tons, up 8 percent from the 1993/94 revised level. Total orange juice imports from the United States increased considerably last season (1993/94) as a result of increased popularity of U.S. pre-packed orange juice products. Tropicana and Florida Select are the two U.S. pre-packed orange juice products on the market. The U.S. share in the Swedish orange juice concentrate market increased from 7 percent in 1992/93 to 12 percent in 1993/94. The main competitor in this market is Brazil with approximately 60 percent share.

On January 1 of this year, Sweden became a member of the EU. As a result, an import tariff of 19 percent is now applied to juice concentrates imported from countries outside the EU. Before becoming a member of the EU, Sweden had no duty on orange juice imports, except for sugar added product, where a levy was set according to the product's sugar content. Although it is too early to measure the impact of this duty increase, further increases of orange juice imports from countries outside the EU are expected to slow. However, several other factors such as the exchange rate, consumer acceptance of higher prices, income, and prices of substitutes will also influence future Swedish orange juice imports.

Major Producers in the Southern Hemisphere

There are no major changes from last reported (see November 1994 issue of ***World Horticultural Trade & U.S. Export Opportunities*** for latest Brazilian statistics). It is still too early to make reliable forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere countries in 1994/95 (1995 harvest).

For more information about orange juice, contact Samuel Rosa, USDA's Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 720-9792.

Table 1
ORANGE JUICE: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION
MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
METRIC TONS, 65 DEGREES BRIX 1/

Country/Year 2/	Begin. Stocks	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption	Ending Stocks
Greece 3/						
1991/92	5,802	10,351	5,993	7,264	9,682	5,200
1992/93	5,200	11,800	7,969	2,798	13,671	8,500
1993/94	8,500	8,700	7,000	3,500	14,000	6,700
1994/95 F	6,700	8,000	10,000	3,500	14,000	7,200
Israel 4/ 5/						
1991/92	3,138	23,998	4,615	21,044	10,153	554
1992/93	554	19,014	7,384	20,306	5,538	1,108
1993/94	1,108	27,505	7,384	21,229	9,230	5,538
1994/95 F	5,538	27,000	6,000	23,000	10,000	5,538
Italy 6/						
1991/92	24,084	49,248	3,009	26,317	20,315	29,709
1992/93	29,709	38,475	2,924	16,006	20,782	34,320
1993/94	34,320	35,397	3,078	21,546	21,546	29,703
1994/95 F	29,703	29,241	3,078	23,085	21,854	17,083
Mexico 6/						
1991/92	0	14,000	0	7,000	2,000	5,000
1992/93	5,000	22,000	0	20,000	2,000	5,000
1993/94	5,000	25,000	0	28,000	2,000	0
1994/95 F	0	31,000	0	29,000	2,000	0
Morocco 5/						
1991/92	2,947	6,713	0	5,806	2,567	1,287
1992/93	1,287	9,063	0	3,793	1,913	4,644
1993/94	4,644	21,076	0	12,135	2.902	10,683
1994/95 F	10,683	13,000	0	13,000	3,000	7,683
Spain 7/						
1991/92	0	33,000	20,000	39,000	10,000	4,000
1992/93	4,000	27,000	20,000	42,000	9,000	0
1993/94	0	24,000	20,000	35,000	9,000	0
1994/95 F	0	22,000	22,000	34,000	10,000	0
Turkey 5/						
1990/91	1,000	7,350	0	104	6,246	2,000
1991/92	2,000	8,300	215	434	8,081	2,000
1992/93	2,000	8,200	1,196	326	9,070	2,000
1993/94	2,000	8,400	2,000	700	9,200	2,500
1994/95 F	2,500	8,500	1,000	1,999	9,000	2,000

Table 1
(continued)
ORANGE JUICE: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
METRIC TONS, 65 DEGREES BRIX 1/

Country/Year	Begin. Stocks	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption	Ending Stocks
United States 8/						
1990/91	160,047	623,267	232,722	68,590	835,288	112,158
1991/92	112,158	661,495	203,465	76,571	780,129	120,418
1992/93	120,418	861,894	231,969	81,153	957,575	175,553
1993/94	175,553	793,918	284,627	75,345	986,037	192,716
1994/95 F	192,716	882,161	170,000	85,000	985,000	174,877
TOTAL						
1990/91	215,635	780,421	269,831	224,012	891,745	150,129
1991/92	150,129	807,105	237,297	183,436	842,927	168,167
1992/93	168,167	997,446	271,442	186,382	1,019,549	231,124
1993/94	231,124	943,996	324,089	197,455	1,053,915	247,840
1994/95 F	247,840	1,020,902	212,078	211,585	1,054,854	214,381

1/ Includes all processed orange juice whether or not concentrated. One metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,405.88 gallons at single strength equivalent.
2/ Year refers to marketing period which usually begins in the fall of the Northern Hemisphere and corresponds to the harvesting and marketing period for fresh citrus.
3/ Marketing season begins September 1 of first year shown.
4/ Includes orange juice processed from oranges in Gaza.
5/ Marketing season begins October 1 of first year shown.
6/ Marketing season begins January 1 of second year shown.
7/ Marketing season begins November 1 of first year shown.
8/ Marketing season begins December 1 of first year shown

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Statistics Canada. Florida Department of Citrus. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches and/or FAS/USDA estimates.

Table 2
ORANGE JUICE: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, MAJOR PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
METRIC TONS, 65 DEGREES BRIX 1/

Country/Year 2/	Begin. Stocks	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption	Ending Stocks
Argentina 3/						
1991/92	0	12,000	550	7,900	4,650	0
1992/93	0	12,000	1,008	4,322	8,686	0
1993/94	0	10,000	1,400	3,000	8,400	0
1994/95	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Australia 4/						
1991/92	14,882	29,253	6,975	998	32,803	17,309
1992/93	17,309	25,033	9,595	1,161	34,195	16,581
1993/94	16,581	26,125	6,839	1,172	35,172	13,200
1994/95	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Brazil 4/ 5/						
1991/92	68,000	1,145,000	0	1,090,000	18,000	105,000
1992/93	105,000	1,113,000	0	1,100,000	18,000	100,000
1993/94	100,000	1,070,000	0	1,060,000	20,000	90,000
1994/95	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Africa 6/						
1991/92	0	13,730	384	1,202	7,938	4,974
1992/93	4,974	13,337	0	4,201	8,030	6,080
1993/94	6,080	13,337	0	7,384	8,122	3,911
1994/95	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL						
1991/92	82,882	1,199,983	7,909	1,100,100	63,391	127,283
1992/93	127,283	1,163,370	10,603	1,109,684	68,911	122,660
1993/94	122,660	1,119,462	8,239	1,071,556	71,694	107,111
1994/95	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

1/ Includes all processed orange juice whether or not concentrated. One metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,405.88 gallons at single strength equivalent.
2/ Marketing year indicated is for aggregation purposes with countries from the Northern Hemisphere corresponding to the harvesting and marketing period for fresh citrus. For the Southern Hemisphere, orange harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown.
3/ Marketing season begins January 1 of second year shown.
4/ Marketing season begins July 1 of second year shown.
5/ Includes small quantities of tangerine juice.
6/ Marketing season begins February 1 of second year shown.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Statistics Canada. Florida Department of Citrus. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches and/or FAS/USDA estimates.

Table 3
ORANGE JUICE: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION
SELECTED IMPORTING COUNTRIES
METRIC TONS, 65 DEGREES BRIX 1/

Country/Year 2/	Begin. Stocks	Production	Imports 3/	Exports 4/	Consumption	Ending Stocks
Canada 5/						
1991/92	0	0	68,675	150	68,525	0
1992/93	0	0	83,000	150	82,850	0
1993/94	0	0	90,000	150	89,850	0
1994/95 F	0	0	90,000	150	89,850	0
Germany 5/						
1991/92	0	0	263,093	31,222	231,871	0
1992/93	0	0	229,379	37,420	191,959	0
1993/94	0	0	220,000	50,000	170,000	0
1994/95 F	0	0	240,000	35,000	205,000	0
Japan 6/ 7/						
1991/92	4,000	150	56,140	0	56,540	3,750
1992/93	3,750	150	70,460	0	66,360	8,000
1993/94	8,000	150	96,150	0	99,300	5,000
1994/95 F	5,000	150	104,000	0	105,150	4,000
Korea						
1991/92	15,591	7,940	46,012	0	58,323	11,220
1992/93	11,220	14,673	41,540	0	60,000	7,433
1993/94	7,433	7,402	53,893	0	63,880	4,847
1994/95 F	4,847	6,031	54,000	0	60,000	4,878
Sweden 5/						
1991/92	0	0	15,509	233	15,276	0
1992/93	0	0	17,091	102	16,989	0
1993/94	0	0	20,275	83	20,192	0
1994/95 F	0	0	22,000	100	21,900	0
TOTAL						
1991/92	19,591	8,090	449,429	31,605	430,535	14,970
1992/93	14,970	14,823	441,470	37,672	418,158	15,433
1993/94	15,433	7,552	480,317	50,233	443,222	9,847
1994/95 F	9,847	6,181	510,000	35,250	481,900	8,878

1/ Includes all processed orange juice whether or not concentrated. One metric ton of 65 degrees brix equals 344.8 gallons at 42 degrees brix and 1,405.88 gallons at single strength equivalent.
2/ Marketing year indicated is for aggregation purposes with countries from the Northern Hemisphere corresponding to the harvesting and marketing period for fresh citrus.
3/ Includes Intra-EU trade and transshipment, particularly from the Netherlands to Germany.
4/ Re-exports including Intra-EU trade. Includes re-exports from Canada to the United States (based on United States imports using Bureau of Census data).
5/ Marketing year begins January 1 of second year shown.
6/ Marketing year begins October of first year shown.
7/ Does not include tangerine juice of which Japan annually produces and consumes 23,000 to 30,000 tons of 65 degrees brix.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Statistics Canada. Florida Department of Citrus. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches and/or FAS/USDA estimates.

Table 4
U.S. EXPORTS OF ORANGE JUICE
MARKETING YEARS 1989/90-1993/94 [1/]
Metric Tons, 65 Degrees brix

Destination	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
North America					
Canada	32,415	31,292	30,013	27,610	18,354
Mexico	336	147	374	241	392
Subtotal	**32,751**	**31,439**	**30,387**	**27,851**	**18,746**
European Union					
France	5,497	6,674	9,619	9,577	7,849
Belgium/Luxembourg	723	1,094	1,032	4,601	6,610
Netherlands	697	709	423	4,255	4,648
United Kingdom	479	525	2,311	3,131	4,357
Germany	948	1,179	563	731	558
Greece	1,990	2,462	2,848	2,045	457
Other	32	81	507	389	1,399
Subtotal	**10,365**	**12,724**	**17,303**	**24,730**	**25,878**
Other Western Europe					
Norway	1,655	1,636	2,059	2,589	2,060
Sweden	756	778	793	1,385	915
Other	1,369	877	1,016	922	546
Subtotal	**3,780**	**3,291**	**3,868**	**4,896**	**3,521**
Asia					
Japan	4,489	8,106	11,925	7,773	13,801
South Korea	3,914	4,390	3,821	6,058	4,950
Hong Kong	2,108	2,331	2,282	2,407	1,496
Taiwan	1,904	1,852	2,197	2,144	1,822
Other	1,472	1,696	1,593	1,106	797
Subtotal	**13,887**	**18,375**	**21,818**	**19,488**	**22,866**
Other Countries	**3,207**	**2,761**	**3,195**	**4,188**	**4,334**
Grand Total	**63,990**	**68,590**	**76,571**	**81,153**	**75,345**

1/ Marketing season begins December of first year shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
NOV 94

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FRESH FRUIT											
FR. APPLES(JUL)	MT										
MEXICO		2,287	233	20,390	27,567	152,059	1,355	111	11,226	15,810	86,274
TAIWAN		12,573	14,975	41,642	58,241	99,053	10,802	12,532	33,183	45,732	75,244
CANADA		7,289	5,526	31,997	35,308	80,913	5,085	3,724	23,658	24,061	59,914
HONG KONG		4,442	2,984	19,856	25,126	61,585	2,345	1,703	11,915	14,363	33,749
EU-12		2,736	5,192	6,376	14,363	31,981	1,599	2,310	3,683	7,300	16,599
THAILAND		4,422	3,372	13,238	15,649	31,005	3,042	1,986	9,430	9,851	21,277
OTHER		25,188	49,973	61,046	124,504	151,980	12,999	22,478	33,070	59,974	80,317
Subtotal:-----		58,938	82,253	194,545	300,757	608,577	37,225	44,843	126,165	177,092	373,374
FR. PEARS(JUL)	MT										
MEXICO		3,190	5,614	15,684	26,053	53,629	1,641	2,549	8,245	11,707	26,653
CANADA		4,534	5,463	22,745	26,342	39,645	3,244	3,513	14,939	15,152	26,222
TAIWAN		799	996	1,433	2,385	8,059	488	570	906	1,450	4,834
OTHER		5,972	10,787	13,364	21,269	27,000	3,061	4,492	7,032	10,108	13,743
Subtotal:-----		14,494	22,859	53,226	76,049	128,332	8,435	11,123	31,122	38,417	71,452
APRICOTS(MAY)	MT										
CANADA		0	0	2,955	3,049	3,030	0	0	3,943	3,185	4,043
MEXICO		0	8	1,501	3,534	1,515	0	6	1,172	2,483	1,183
EU-12		0	0	309	209	317	0	0	949	609	955
OTHER		0	60	305	717	354	0	91	454	1,273	487
Subtotal:-----		0	68	5,070	7,509	5,216	0	97	6,517	7,549	6,667
FR CHERRIES(MAY)	MT										
JAPAN		1	0	12,421	15,551	12,467	7	0	77,247	92,520	77,333
CANADA		10	7	6,193	6,259	6,235	25	18	13,281	13,146	13,376
TAIWAN		0	2	2,121	3,004	2,140	0	4	4,675	8,133	4,705
EU-12		1	55	1,900	3,582	1,942	4	36	6,905	9,745	7,073
HONG KONG		0	0	1,816	1,377	1,847	0	0	5,494	3,668	5,550
OTHER		0	0	780	849	794	0	0	2,610	3,261	2,659
Subtotal:-----		12	64	25,232	30,622	25,424	36	58	110,212	130,472	110,696
PEACH-NECTRN(MAY)	MT										
CANADA		18	36	46,650	47,049	48,374	17	53	43,140	38,820	45,185
MEXICO		0	0	6,190	16,171	6,214	0	0	3,361	6,832	3,374
TAIWAN		0	16	4,194	12,446	4,207	0	7	4,269	13,511	4,276
OTHER		145	111	4,345	6,985	4,472	88	100	3,787	5,334	3,910
Subtotal:-----		163	162	61,379	82,651	63,265	105	160	54,557	64,497	56,746
PLUM-PRUNES(MAY)	MT										
CANADA		0	12	22,395	23,868	23,302	0	16	22,222	18,255	23,412
TAIWAN		0	0	13,733	25,378	13,733	0	0	12,198	22,137	12,198
HONG KONG		0	0	7,995	8,852	7,995	0	0	6,825	7,300	6,825
MEXICO		0	384	3,003	3,540	3,003	0	225	1,924	2,105	1,924
OTHER		0	33	6,551	8,363	6,660	0	61	5,773	6,791	5,875
Subtotal:-----		0	430	53,677	70,001	54,692	0	302	48,942	56,588	50,234
FR AVOCADOS(OCT)	MT										
EU-12		133	225	330	606	4,509	166	194	336	466	4,260
FRANCE		58	54	154	189	2,156	47	57	124	147	1,944
CANADA		201	237	457	424	2,054	247	196	533	350	2,728
JAPAN		144	68	265	133	1,995	117	107	227	200	3,905
NETHERLANDS		19	87	77	278	1,278	16	74	66	222	1,302
UNITED KINGDOM		55	84	98	139	865	103	63	146	98	871
OTHER		4	0	12	39	365	7	0	15	32	445
Subtotal:-----		481	530	1,064	1,203	8,923	537	497	1,111	1,048	11,338
FR KIWIFRUIT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		455	598	675	931	3,730	544	661	838	1,066	4,605
TAIWAN		0	45	0	51	1,990	0	59	0	71	3,556
KOREA, REPUBLIC		206	56	209	95	1,729	376	105	388	172	3,120
MEXICO		30	155	30	156	502	34	84	34	87	494
OTHER		26	268	33	272	799	51	342	59	348	1,315
Subtotal:-----		716	1,121	946	1,504	8,749	1,004	1,251	1,319	1,744	13,091
FRESH GRAPES (MAY)	MT										
CANADA		8,255	6,036	102,368	95,556	111,233	11,359	9,598	111,271	103,287	123,408
HONG KONG		2,362	2,607	17,212	20,112	18,018	3,510	3,363	19,580	23,918	20,938
TAIWAN		1,571	1,066	11,703	13,596	13,330	2,319	1,558	15,590	19,646	17,239
MEXICO		3,158	5,896	7,495	18,088	10,757	3,329	5,079	7,252	15,114	9,922
OTHER		12,316	14,640	41,477	48,676	53,162	14,684	20,080	53,969	66,123	67,575
Subtotal:-----		27,663	30,244	180,255	196,028	206,500	35,202	39,677	207,662	228,088	239,081
FR STRAWBRIS(JAN)	MT										
CANADA		707	425	35,017	38,431	35,611	1,262	895	47,486	50,951	49,034
JAPAN		550	585	3,967	4,315	3,967	2,878	3,331	20,763	20,962	20,768
MEXICO		129	134	3,582	6,802	3,583	66	129	1,719	6,220	1,722
EU-12		153	139	2,296	5,693	2,319	364	309	4,880	11,703	4,977
OTHER		41	84	804	1,541	813	144	224	2,672	4,941	2,745
Subtotal:-----		1,580	1,367	45,665	56,783	46,293	4,714	4,887	77,520	94,777	79,245
FR ORNG INC TMPL(NOV)	MT										
CANADA		18,544	16,575	18,544	16,575	188,551	11,106	8,397	11,106	8,397	93,157
JAPAN		3,369	7,896	3,369	7,896	158,170	2,539	5,941	2,539	5,941	94,865
HONG KONG		1,972	8,072	1,972	8,072	124,417	1,187	3,742	1,187	3,742	62,213
OTHER		959	3,318	959	3,318	76,902	610	1,905	610	1,905	39,918
Subtotal:-----		24,845	35,862	24,845	35,862	548,041	15,442	19,985	15,442	19,985	290,154
FR GRPFRT(SEP)	MT										
JAPAN		14,415	19,185	25,771	36,614	250,229	8,844	12,326	16,271	22,327	130,749
EU-12		16,149	12,439	22,368	25,497	100,931	7,787	5,445	11,340	11,381	49,836
CANADA		8,569	6,739	20,089	20,633	74,378	3,776	2,628	9,935	8,252	30,483
FRANCE		6,837	3,812	9,576	10,133	39,454	3,243	1,710	5,079	4,530	20,546
NETHERLANDS		4,343	3,051	6,315	7,374	26,469	2,201	1,449	3,208	3,443	12,834
OTHER		1,282	1,770	2,259	2,936	33,171	656	992	1,206	1,543	16,010
Subtotal:-----		40,416	40,133	70,488	85,681	458,709	21,062	21,391	38,751	43,504	227,078
FR TANGERINES(NOV)	MT										
CANADA		2,145	2,725	2,145	2,725	11,320	1,955	2,260	1,955	2,260	9,003
EU-12		0	0	0	0	967	0	0	0	0	512
UNITED KINGDOM		0	0	0	0	701	0	0	0	0	382
OTHER		0	246	0	246	514	0	235	0	235	497
Subtotal:-----		2,145	2,971	2,145	2,971	12,801	1,955	2,495	1,955	2,495	10,012

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
NOV 94

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
CANNED FRUIT											
CND PEACH&NECT(JUN)	MT										
JAPAN		457	336	2,716	2,047	5,674	497	340	3,030	2,298	6,363
CANADA		207	204	1,331	1,417	2,809	244	210	1,539	1,568	3,285
HONG KONG		110	38	1,122	469	1,768	84	42	1,033	428	1,515
TAIWAN		27	0	1,005	673	1,719	27	0	898	586	1,493
MEXICO		56	18	658	293	1,400	44	17	496	224	1,061
SINGAPORE		222	108	930	585	1,194	219	124	962	687	1,222
OTHER		522	367	2,653	3,064	4,744	315	300	2,172	2,625	3,866
Subtotal:-----		1,601	1,071	10,415	8,548	19,309	1,430	1,032	10,131	8,416	18,804
CND PEARS(JUN)	MT										
CANADA		134	244	739	1,017	1,554	134	230	746	993	1,595
JAPAN		17	0	185	176	402	14	0	206	197	425
MEXICO		0	0	127	18	164	0	0	121	17	144
OTHER		111	161	383	550	770	92	138	317	452	666
Subtotal:-----		262	405	1,434	1,762	2,890	241	368	1,390	1,659	2,830
CND PNEAPL(JAN)	MT										
JAPAN		31	14	1,256	960	1,371	28	17	1,198	902	1,300
CANADA		68	61	1,222	853	1,354	56	63	1,182	797	1,306
MEXICO		53	19	753	433	786	45	13	617	291	643
EU-12		0	98	370	597	533	0	95	339	530	476
GERMANY		0	27	218	287	245	0	20	201	234	224
OTHER		13	105	329	499	373	13	85	233	403	253
Subtotal:-----		164	298	3,930	3,343	4,417	143	273	3,568	2,923	3,977
FRT MIXTURES(JUN)	MT										
JAPAN		350	565	3,248	2,776	6,205	471	651	3,757	3,245	7,448
CANADA		508	519	3,154	2,313	5,677	590	576	4,072	2,829	7,055
HONG KONG		418	290	2,407	2,032	3,999	451	312	2,511	2,158	4,205
SINGAPORE		215	1,336	1,420	3,083	2,575	234	1,466	1,553	3,305	2,836
OTHER		862	1,227	5,387	4,992	9,517	1,125	1,443	6,640	5,688	11,359
Subtotal:-----		2,354	3,937	15,615	15,197	27,974	2,871	4,448	18,533	17,225	32,904
DRIED FRUIT											
DRD RAISINS(AUG)	MT										
EU-12		4,536	3,264	21,720	18,377	51,505	6,786	5,011	32,432	27,429	78,353
UNITED KINGDOM		1,657	1,515	10,932	10,817	26,123	2,907	2,346	16,912	15,790	40,217
JAPAN		1,765	1,972	8,432	7,812	25,338	2,577	3,000	12,567	11,080	37,283
GERMANY		1,531	501	4,853	2,732	12,132	1,709	760	6,454	3,997	16,772
CANADA		1,081	959	4,750	4,934	11,595	2,271	1,902	10,438	10,446	24,081
OTHER		3,160	5,084	14,566	17,446	36,667	5,418	8,566	23,768	30,140	59,064
Subtotal:-----		10,541	11,279	49,468	48,569	125,105	17,052	18,479	79,205	79,095	198,782
DRD PRUNES(AUG)	MT										
EU-12		2,165	2,029	11,213	9,894	27,649	5,190	4,881	25,087	23,522	65,513
JAPAN		1,358	1,280	5,227	4,470	14,216	3,166	3,104	11,233	10,360	32,752
GERMANY		714	438	3,111	3,493	10,952	1,852	943	7,211	7,894	25,806
ITALY		605	532	3,141	2,229	6,245	1,551	1,378	8,021	5,908	16,900
CANADA		328	404	1,846	1,607	4,683	846	855	4,180	3,657	11,106
NETHERLANDS		211	229	1,408	1,041	3,798	593	622	3,530	2,747	10,261
OTHER		1,981	2,391	7,267	6,983	13,955	4,111	5,503	14,933	16,506	30,579
Subtotal:-----		5,832	6,104	25,554	22,954	60,503	13,313	14,342	55,434	54,045	139,950
FRUIT JUICES(SSE)											
ORANGE JU CNC (DEC)	KL										
EU-12		4,115	2,521	107,753	87,619	107,753	1,808	1,144	42,269	34,901	42,269
CANADA		1,715	2,173	99,111	33,030	99,111	2,999	3,412	46,741	50,778	46,741
FRANCE		2,401	409	42,560	38,676	42,560	997	280	18,467	14,007	18,467
JAPAN		1,658	715	37,807	69,389	37,807	776	493	15,138	28,196	15,138
KOREA, REPUBLIC		1,156	4,036	30,421	24,619	30,421	1,818	1,846	13,872	15,559	13,872
NETHERLANDS		627	790	19,427	21,706	19,427	133	351	4,744	8,913	4,744
OTHER		3,893	5,496	64,198	50,145	64,198	1,504	2,168	22,064	20,420	22,064
Subtotal:-----		12,537	14,942	339,290	264,801	339,290	8,905	9,063	140,085	149,855	140,085
ORNG JU NTCNC(DEC)	KL										
CANADA		4,816	6,463	47,869	65,910	47,869	3,343	4,677	34,699	43,797	34,699
EU-12		2,120	4,203	23,888	50,137	23,888	1,280	2,380	15,598	30,669	15,598
FRANCE		376	0	8,423	3,110	8,423	263	0	5,770	1,933	5,770
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOU		227	2,726	6,262	30,665	6,262	153	1,608	4,278	18,995	4,278
UNITED KINGDOM		321	1,442	5,108	13,138	5,108	187	756	3,071	7,492	3,071
SWEDEN		438	0	4,763	2,080	4,763	511	0	5,257	1,911	5,257
OTHER		830	2,279	16,194	21,818	16,194	661	1,639	12,453	16,518	12,453
Subtotal:-----		8,204	12,944	92,714	139,946	92,714	5,794	8,696	68,006	92,895	68,006
GRPFRT JU CNC (DEC)	KL										
JAPAN		418	1,017	28,127	17,232	28,127	746	1,181	19,417	21,264	19,417
EU-12		97	296	20,014	14,665	20,014	44	274	9,297	7,097	9,297
NETHERLANDS		0	82	7,935	3,860	7,935	0	152	3,861	2,806	3,861
CANADA		190	326	7,066	3,085	7,066	318	515	5,268	5,140	5,268
FRANCE		81	0	4,002	6,701	4,002	35	0	1,807	1,922	1,807
UNITED KINGDOM		0	54	3,785	1,823	3,785	0	24	1,353	998	1,353
OTHER		92	1,072	2,390	6,162	2,390	45	491	1,376	2,882	1,376
Subtotal:-----		797	2,712	57,597	41,143	57,597	1,153	2,460	35,358	36,383	35,358
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR ASPARAGUS(OCT)	MT										
JAPAN		91	12	128	43	10,284	153	79	201	263	40,777
CANADA		91	82	216	177	7,315	278	259	603	534	17,193
SWITZERLAND		2	4	2	4	2,363	4	21	4	21	7,628
EU-12		4	26	4	43	1,663	6	57	6	96	4,468
OTHER		0	0	0	4	355	0	0	0	27	1,482
Subtotal:-----		187	124	349	271	21,980	440	417	813	940	71,547
FR ONIONS(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		8,097	7,816	14,708	13,748	102,144	3,546	3,515	5,797	5,678	39,439
JAPAN		195	31,712	1,836	67,403	37,191	56	8,918	449	18,131	10,682
MEXICO		1,898	3,878	6,714	10,151	18,310	553	1,157	1,972	2,860	5,250
KOREA, REPUBLIC		0	2,699	0	7,685	13,366	0	742	0	2,299	4,909
OTHER		2,028	3,652	4,542	7,264	22,817	909	1,395	1,894	2,423	9,478
Subtotal:-----		12,218	49,756	27,800	106,251	193,829	5,064	15,726	10,111	31,392	69,758
CANNED VEGETABLES											
CND SWT CORN(AUG)	MT										
JAPAN		6,225	6,478	20,319	17,656	59,668	5,124	5,730	16,276	15,615	48,168
EU-12		2,467	2,234	14,807	8,043	36,828	1,693	1,676	10,248	5,864	26,381
TAIWAN		1,004	1,417	4,782	6,293	15,911	868	1,384	4,114	6,184	14,379
HONG KONG		1,587	1,208	5,379	4,756	13,803	1,257	1,051	4,175	4,064	10,733
UNITED KINGDOM		595	916	3,394	2,847	11,526	430	676	2,387	2,088	8,145
NETHERLANDS		0	259	3,377	1,356	11,266	0	188	2,072	840	7,928
OTHER		2,829	4,465	9,894	14,730	28,267	2,284	3,796	8,012	12,330	23,709
Subtotal:-----		14,113	15,802	55,180	51,479	154,477	11,226	13,637	42,826	44,058	123,369

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES BY DESTINATION
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
NOV 94

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
CND TOM PAS(JUL)	MT										
CANADA		3,743	3,745	20,662	25,196	43,168	3,009	3,044	17,985	20,187	37,437
JAPAN		262	1,094	3,289	4,113	8,247	227	869	2,425	3,131	6,858
AUSTRALIA		539	101	4,889	117	6,332	495	80	3,861	93	4,893
KOREA, REPUBLIC		708	73	2,034	552	4,800	610	92	2,024	496	4,343
OTHER		907	2,413	6,549	8,362	15,267	678	2,123	5,152	6,956	11,682
Subtotal:-----		6,159	7,426	37,422	38,342	77,814	5,019	6,207	31,447	30,864	65,213
CND TOM SAUCE(JUL)	MT										
CANADA		3,892	5,033	20,045	17,861	51,739	4,222	4,609	20,400	17,661	51,151
EU-12		1,628	160	2,419	2,693	6,737	1,450	179	2,582	2,663	7,234
MEXICO		381	777	2,347	3,724	6,060	255	486	1,530	2,526	3,953
JAPAN		461	416	2,305	2,100	5,201	608	579	2,301	2,525	6,127
UNITED KINGDOM		1,328	12	1,754	1,638	4,764	1,231	24	1,753	1,494	4,723
OTHER		846	1,039	3,644	3,964	10,975	846	972	3,638	3,987	10,758
Subtotal:-----		7,208	7,425	30,759	30,343	80,713	7,381	6,824	30,451	29,363	79,222
FRZN VEGETABLES											
FZN SWT CORN(JUL)	MT										
JAPAN		3,763	3,707	18,156	16,244	39,969	3,358	3,763	15,914	15,565	36,158
AUSTRALIA		496	579	3,575	1,680	5,189	380	496	2,549	1,391	3,921
HONG KONG		407	304	2,102	1,644	4,235	309	272	1,475	1,486	3,345
CANADA		198	254	870	1,452	3,124	157	203	624	1,119	2,543
OTHER		748	1,783	3,998	9,277	9,873	641	1,393	3,309	7,184	8,317
Subtotal:-----		5,612	6,628	28,701	30,297	62,389	4,846	6,127	23,870	26,745	54,283
FZN F FRY(JUL)	MT										
JAPAN		12,459	13,387	55,682	61,526	134,450	8,686	9,795	38,979	44,361	95,428
KOREA, REPUBLIC		869	1,920	6,339	6,937	17,784	566	1,392	4,110	5,031	11,869
HONG KONG		1,037	948	4,856	6,013	12,812	645	645	3,116	4,109	8,402
OTHER		6,236	9,799	30,477	36,880	75,482	4,656	7,031	22,041	27,503	56,337
Subtotal:-----		20,602	26,054	97,353	111,356	240,529	14,553	18,863	68,247	81,004	172,036
TREE NUTS											
ALMONDS UNSH(JUL)	MT										
JAPAN		785	314	2,277	1,258	6,276	1,930	971	5,137	3,807	15,711
INDIA		230	715	2,749	3,478	4,259	705	1,837	7,709	8,983	12,553
EU-12		247	127	650	2,102	836	356	350	1,141	4,951	1,567
OTHER		313	610	1,137	2,311	2,074	736	1,350	2,666	5,147	4,996
Subtotal:-----		1,575	1,765	6,813	9,148	13,445	3,727	4,508	16,653	22,888	34,827
ALMND SH/PREP(JUL)	MT										
EU-12		5,981	9,660	39,070	53,745	91,561	27,429	31,980	160,842	189,686	403,672
GERMANY		2,754	3,256	19,522	23,632	39,872	12,476	10,261	79,755	84,018	169,362
JAPAN		2,418	1,634	8,694	6,196	18,588	13,121	6,171	40,980	26,392	96,366
UNITED KINGDOM		886	1,167	5,136	5,115	11,946	3,882	4,386	19,806	17,217	50,821
NETHERLANDS		855	978	4,683	6,959	11,169	4,150	3,302	20,830	23,453	52,747
FRANCE		704	1,760	4,192	5,376	10,868	3,170	5,635	17,595	19,002	51,248
OTHER		5,396	7,956	24,744	32,756	52,499	22,630	25,370	101,279	106,204	217,100
Subtotal:-----		13,795	19,250	72,508	92,697	162,648	63,180	63,522	303,101	322,282	717,138
WALNUTS SH(AUG)	MT										
EU-12		2,740	2,922	4,755	5,082	7,168	5,524	5,353	9,945	9,994	15,703
JAPAN		576	506	1,903	1,593	4,911	3,188	2,102	10,329	6,862	26,606
ITALY		1,226	2,089	1,519	3,005	2,252	2,290	3,508	2,954	4,861	4,117
CANADA		410	346	782	1,092	2,120	1,072	945	2,712	3,196	6,996
FRANCE		979	159	1,030	228	1,417	1,890	259	2,013	500	2,616
ISRAEL		194	140	396	494	1,399	932	429	2,013	1,612	6,259
OTHER		505	792	1,422	2,584	3,741	1,702	1,996	5,649	6,637	14,458
Subtotal:-----		4,425	4,706	9,258	10,845	19,339	12,417	10,825	30,649	28,301	70,023
WALNUTS UNSH(AUG)	MT										
EU-12		5,909	11,397	32,267	40,146	36,499	10,500	17,951	61,515	62,767	69,146
SPAIN		1,803	3,715	8,699	9,470	9,746	3,228	5,975	16,547	14,985	18,400
NETHERLANDS		630	1,140	8,414	5,473	8,600	862	1,982	16,107	9,077	16,459
GERMANY		1,406	3,093	7,805	12,836	8,593	2,520	4,412	14,812	19,026	16,217
ITALY		1,362	2,778	4,720	8,139	5,908	2,699	4,486	9,295	12,956	11,358
OTHER		1,848	2,831	5,310	7,124	7,737	3,795	4,754	11,546	12,164	16,150
Subtotal:-----		7,757	14,228	37,578	47,270	44,236	14,295	22,705	73,062	74,931	85,296
HOPS&PRODUCTS											
HOP PELTS(SEP)	MT										
CANADA		116	81	245	277	1,267	755	565	1,657	1,835	8,310
BRAZIL		0	449	290	815	1,219	0	2,428	1,399	4,286	5,852
EU-12		138	120	196	226	504	1,075	611	1,435	1,387	2,988
MEXICO		0	0	0	0	363	0	0	0	0	2,593
JAPAN		24	0	36	0	256	99	0	158	0	1,385
UNITED KINGDOM		110	52	144	79	221	880	221	1,066	424	1,518
OTHER		13	69	103	142	616	42	413	526	778	2,431
Subtotal:-----		291	719	869	1,461	4,224	1,971	4,018	5,176	8,287	23,559
HOP EXTRACT(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		87	99	346	177	2,246	1,627	2,774	3,843	4,761	15,676
EU-12		102	206	297	405	1,290	1,633	3,753	4,791	6,091	18,945
BRAZIL		10	25	109	108	533	135	360	1,486	954	4,742
GERMANY		42	116	127	169	459	807	2,097	1,521	2,542	6,085
NETHERLANDS		4	25	74	72	330	98	901	2,001	2,006	5,995
OTHER		97	62	292	314	1,392	1,966	882	6,575	4,674	23,778
Subtotal:-----		296	391	1,045	1,001	5,460	5,360	7,768	16,694	16,480	63,141
HOPS,NSPF(SEP)	MT										
EU-12		9	180	310	498	1,106	97	1,048	1,524	2,477	4,874
GERMANY		0	53	178	328	829	0	381	751	1,575	3,291
UNITED KINGDOM		2	125	125	168	269	18	655	693	889	1,472
JAPAN		24	0	25	0	233	192	0	197	0	1,424
MEXICO		0	0	0	0	132	0	0	0	0	598
BRAZIL		0	0	0	92	111	0	0	0	644	635
OTHER		36	50	71	96	419	471	281	885	591	4,026
Subtotal:-----		69	230	404	686	2,000	759	1,329	2,605	3,713	11,557
WINE											
GRAPE WINE(JAN)	KL										
EU-12		1,642	1,929	43,297	32,919	45,115	2,960	3,569	63,349	57,645	66,545
CANADA		3,123	3,056	30,138	30,515	32,584	4,262	5,293	41,017	44,739	45,078
UNITED KINGDOM		576	1,091	23,149	19,192	24,121	1,095	2,110	37,043	36,266	38,803
JAPAN		1,100	1,716	11,708	13,626	12,347	1,562	2,628	16,737	20,151	17,774
DENMARK		340	240	6,312	2,991	6,559	247	169	6,076	2,829	6,312
OTHER		2,570	2,623	24,009	33,868	26,903	3,932	3,450	32,561	43,198	36,079
Subtotal:-----		8,436	9,325	109,152	110,927	116,948	12,716	14,939	153,664	165,733	165,476

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
NOV 94

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY / COUNTRY REGION		QUANTITY CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS) CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FR FRT & MLNS											
FR APPLES(JUL)	MT										
NEW ZEALAND		0	0	2,296	4,478	28,387	0	0	2,674	6,293	31,041
SOUTH AFRICA, RE		0	0	3,781	5,508	19,044	0	0	2,956	4,544	16,039
CANADA		2,994	7,376	16,823	22,301	29,886	1,846	2,264	6,461	7,072	13,666
OTHER		0	5	6,585	209	33,758	0	6	2,990	132	13,616
Subtotal:-----		2,994	7,381	29,485	32,496	111,075	1,846	2,270	15,082	18,042	74,362
FR PEARS(JUL)	MT										
CHILE		0	0	143	56	44,495	0	0	43	20	16,093
ARGENTINA		0	0	0	0	13,831	0	0	0	0	7,587
OTHER		661	551	1,599	950	7,183	2,200	1,824	4,020	3,025	9,888
Subtotal:-----		661	551	1,742	1,007	65,509	2,200	1,824	4,063	3,045	33,569
APRICOT (MAY)	MT										
CHILE		9	12	9	12	781	7	25	7	25	489
NEW ZEALAND		0	0	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	283
TURKEY		0	26	19	52	56	0	34	50	63	159
OTHER		0	0	46	2	47	0	0	59	3	62
Subtotal:-----		9	38	74	66	1,042	7	58	115	91	993
PEACH-NEC(MAY)	MT										
CHILE		666	498	666	498	42,893	456	390	456	390	27,605
OTHER		0	0	214	187	252	0	0	182	155	240
Subtotal:-----		666	498	880	685	43,145	456	390	638	545	27,844
PLUM-PRUNE(MAY)	MT										
CHILE		62	12	73	111	21,389	45	24	57	84	14,143
OTHER		9	55	92	189	233	8	64	90	226	215
Subtotal:-----		71	67	164	300	21,621	53	88	148	310	14,358
FRESH GRAPES (MAY)	MT										
CHILE		533	1,031	2,622	5,232	265,879	560	977	2,143	4,282	201,749
MEXICO		0	3	41,305	41,044	41,331	0	4	55,211	46,571	55,237
OTHER		123	141	545	943	1,566	160	139	336	388	1,482
Subtotal:-----		656	1,175	44,472	47,219	308,775	719	1,119	57,690	51,240	258,468
FR RASPBRY(JAN)	MT										
CANADA		20	0	5,111	6,176	5,122	46	0	9,275	13,062	9,292
OTHER		31	130	566	959	774	173	512	1,104	2,065	1,484
Subtotal:-----		51	130	5,677	7,135	5,896	218	512	10,379	15,127	10,776
FR STRAWBRIS(JAN)	MT										
MEXICO		223	304	12,105	18,197	12,747	274	377	16,967	30,831	17,985
OTHER		492	366	891	538	1,480	1,264	1,054	2,125	1,439	3,491
Subtotal:-----		715	670	12,996	18,735	14,227	1,538	1,431	19,092	32,271	21,476
FR BANANA(JAN)	MT										
COSTA RICA		71,936	71,543	863,615	899,840	922,519	20,902	20,444	256,088	225,470	272,504
ECUADOR		60,445	56,171	705,114	717,976	761,367	15,226	14,671	191,298	186,101	205,877
COLOMBIA		59,257	55,996	538,905	582,955	596,321	16,099	16,221	150,018	172,800	166,146
OTHER		112,382	112,070	1,135,251	1,215,939	1,232,936	28,084	27,500	322,773	335,016	350,376
Subtotal:-----		304,020	295,781	3,242,885	3,416,710	3,513,144	80,311	78,836	920,177	919,387	994,903
FR MANGO(JAN)	MT										
MEXICO		0	0	94,439	108,432	94,439	0	0	71,626	81,678	71,626
OTHER		1,311	1,699	15,033	12,439	16,518	1,908	2,378	13,988	12,398	15,619
Subtotal:-----		1,311	1,699	109,473	120,872	110,957	1,908	2,378	85,614	94,076	87,245
FR PINAPLE(JAN)	MT										
COSTA RICA		5,850	6,005	66,513	75,949	72,226	2,335	2,170	28,669	26,370	30,880
HONDURAS		2,887	1,886	24,822	26,941	26,273	794	521	7,083	7,418	7,482
OTHER		1,352	393	24,543	15,555	25,896	394	154	6,612	3,309	6,986
Subtotal:-----		10,090	8,284	115,878	118,445	124,395	3,523	2,845	42,363	37,097	45,348
FR CANTLPE(MAY)	MT										
COSTA RICA		0	0	3,288	5,738	43,061	0	0	1,961	2,179	18,971
MEXICO		4,068	8,507	24,454	26,069	63,603	1,934	2,771	7,127	8,335	17,851
HONDURAS		55	1,975	4,371	4,757	64,399	10	499	1,083	1,115	14,716
GUATEMALA		7,244	11,731	10,166	15,537	36,328	2,284	3,299	3,266	4,733	11,415
OTHER		630	890	1,064	1,191	19,831	156	201	293	269	4,630
Subtotal:-----		11,997	23,103	43,342	53,293	227,221	4,383	6,771	13,730	16,631	67,583
FR MELON,OT(MAY)	MT										
MEXICO		5,970	6,139	21,480	23,609	40,290	2,668	1,825	7,405	8,088	14,546
COSTA RICA		0	12	871	1,027	29,573	0	2	314	395	11,703
OTHER		2,813	3,449	4,680	5,351	44,425	795	993	1,459	1,564	14,557
Subtotal:-----		8,783	9,600	27,030	29,987	114,288	3,463	2,820	9,178	10,046	40,806
FR ORANGES(NOV)	MT										
AUSTRALIA		0	0	0	0	9,382	0	0	0	0	10,635
OTHER		500	194	500	194	6,849	161	41	161	41	2,592
Subtotal:-----		500	194	500	194	16,234	161	41	161	41	13,245
CANNED FRUIT											
CND MANDRN(JAN)	MT										
EU-12		1,001	707	18,471	28,612	19,589	952	594	17,565	22,391	18,494
SPAIN		1,000	707	18,451	28,478	19,569	950	594	17,545	22,267	18,474
CHINA, PEOPLES R		2,074	1,938	17,935	18,190	19,713	1,603	1,354	15,017	13,506	16,285
OTHER		59	21	974	853	988	53	15	1,154	755	1,163
Subtotal:-----		3,134	2,667	37,380	47,655	40,290	2,608	1,962	33,736	36,652	35,942
CND BLK OLV(NOV)	MT										
EU-12		1,057	655	1,057	655	12,078	1,824	1,504	1,824	1,504	23,739
SPAIN		863	452	863	452	9,944	1,435	975	1,435	975	18,786
MOROCCO		185	142	185	142	2,820	310	255	310	255	5,022
OTHER		12	7	12	7	113	30	10	30	10	207
Subtotal:-----		1,254	804	1,254	804	15,011	2,164	1,768	2,164	1,768	28,968
CND GRN OLV(NOV)	MT										
EU-12		4,050	3,359	4,050	3,359	39,796	10,250	9,808	10,250	9,808	104,310
SPAIN		3,939	3,268	3,939	3,268	39,081	10,059	9,654	10,059	9,654	102,782
OTHER		138	144	138	144	2,530	197	190	197	190	3,806
Subtotal:-----		4,189	3,502	4,189	3,502	42,340	10,447	9,999	10,447	9,999	108,155
CND PEACH(JUN)	MT										
EU-12		1,976	2,219	8,499	8,423	16,731	1,090	1,230	4,913	4,656	9,614
GREECE		1,573	2,145	7,812	8,260	15,515	846	1,160	4,468	4,493	8,832
OTHER		484	264	2,030	2,448	4,479	242	203	1,076	1,591	2,310
Subtotal:-----		2,460	2,483	10,530	10,871	21,211	1,332	1,433	5,989	6,246	11,925
CND PINAPLE(JAN)	MT										
THAILAND		9,140	12,326	160,308	140,384	172,014	4,467	6,287	95,657	71,889	101,834
PHILIPPINES		8,406	7,036	115,520	122,680	128,465	5,761	3,811	79,718	70,587	88,280
OTHER		2,412	5,872	38,762	45,361	41,758	1,157	2,113	15,750	18,277	16,877
Subtotal:-----		19,959	25,235	314,590	308,425	342,237	11,384	12,212	191,125	160,753	206,991
DRIED FRUIT											
DRD APRCT(JUL)	MT										
TURKEY		1,164	1,484	3,503	5,420	8,765	2,806	2,224	8,573	8,407	22,058
OTHER		53	0	175	98	556	132	0	418	237	1,434
Subtotal:-----		1,217	1,484	3,678	5,518	9,321	2,938	2,224	8,991	8,644	23,491

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
NOV 94

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY / COUNTRY REGION		QUANTITY CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS) CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
DATES(SEP)	MT										
PAKISTAN		190	244	260	385	4,346	216	209	279	311	4,288
OTHER		135	71	234	221	984	226	164	461	500	1,546
Subtotal:-----		325	316	494	606	5,330	441	374	740	811	5,835
DRD FIG(SEP)	MT										
TURKEY		260	90	491	438	1,329	557	170	832	789	1,854
EU-12		256	330	711	994	761	596	815	1,685	2,502	1,820
GREECE		244	329	686	968	727	551	813	1,598	2,394	1,695
MEXICO		276	0	1,140	233	1,376	117	0	498	834	1,203
OTHER		2	2	23	16	78	4	3	56	50	98
Subtotal:-----		793	422	2,364	1,681	3,545	1,274	988	3,072	4,175	4,975
DRD RAISIN(AUG)	MT										
MEXICO		468	843	2,903	2,654	3,413	437	758	2,578	2,297	3,151
TURKEY		290	254	668	655	2,151	311	252	713	606	2,187
CHILE		0	183	498	858	1,015	0	228	607	1,042	1,271
OTHER		16	80	81	177	376	11	82	94	199	403
Subtotal:-----		774	1,360	4,150	4,343	6,955	759	1,320	3,993	4,144	7,012
FRUIT JUICE(SSE)											
APPLE JUIC(JUL)	KL										
ARGENTINA		26,710	22,778	181,054	170,726	329,391	4,972	3,696	34,543	26,346	56,887
EU-12		14,150	25,466	74,625	89,718	268,007	3,532	5,898	17,278	18,205	56,308
GERMANY		11,902	23,078	54,489	67,091	206,824	2,895	5,116	12,811	13,857	44,839
OTHER		31,877	46,742	212,802	155,580	484,472	6,360	10,184	45,654	29,117	96,226
Subtotal:-----		72,737	94,987	468,481	416,024	1,081,869	14,864	19,778	97,475	73,668	209,422
FCOJ(DEC)	KL										
BRAZIL		172,408	137,879	1,089,726	1,294,427	1,089,726	35,170	23,398	190,381	235,899	190,381
OTHER		10,057	9,120	137,517	220,694	137,517	1,839	2,146	25,686	52,557	25,686
Subtotal:-----		182,465	146,998	1,227,243	1,515,121	1,227,243	37,009	25,544	216,066	288,456	216,066
GRAPE JU(JAN)	KL										
SWEDEN		0	1	51,169	1	51,169	0	2	16,067	2	16,067
EU-12		4,246	132	19,860	21,852	24,178	1,028	89	7,011	11,812	8,460
OTHER		4,120	3,614	51,025	39,478	54,769	1,410	1,144	18,629	12,664	19,669
Subtotal:-----		8,366	3,747	122,054	61,332	130,116	2,437	1,235	41,707	24,478	44,196
PNEAPL JUCN(JAN)	KL										
THAILAND		6,475	5,237	140,881	84,261	156,558	1,023	754	27,560	13,213	30,322
PHILIPPINES		8,709	6,009	108,282	89,907	113,215	1,572	788	22,216	14,519	23,255
OTHER		1,598	1,374	22,930	22,076	24,227	455	268	6,435	5,029	6,782
Subtotal:-----		16,782	12,620	272,093	196,244	294,000	3,050	1,810	56,212	32,762	60,359
PNEAPL JUNC(JAN)	KL										
PHILIPPINES		3,284	3,263	27,438	41,802	29,454	1,217	1,036	10,186	11,785	10,933
OTHER		930	2,356	12,721	18,159	13,450	721	759	3,685	9,147	4,309
Subtotal:-----		4,214	5,619	40,159	59,961	42,904	1,939	1,795	13,871	20,932	15,242
FROZEN FRUIT											
FZN STRBRY(DEC)	MT										
MEXICO		39	192	18,446	17,926	18,446	28	223	17,277	17,210	17,277
OTHER		100	20	1,274	866	1,274	281	75	3,826	2,208	3,826
Subtotal:-----		139	212	19,720	18,792	19,720	308	298	21,103	19,418	21,103
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR BEANS(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		170	180	186	205	9,782	181	295	195	336	13,004
OTHER		34	59	45	80	922	16	29	32	48	723
Subtotal:-----		204	239	231	285	10,704	197	324	227	384	13,727
FR CARROT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		9,378	13,206	17,543	24,587	48,304	2,168	3,222	3,969	5,936	12,253
MEXICO		1,317	358	1,863	363	11,417	149	37	316	46	2,924
OTHER		45	21	45	43	373	20	9	20	18	256
Subtotal:-----		10,740	13,586	19,451	24,993	60,095	2,337	3,268	4,306	6,000	15,433
FR CABBAGE(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		1,553	3,156	3,495	6,122	12,282	368	759	870	1,461	3,022
MEXICO		125	401	797	1,011	5,481	15	74	105	193	942
OTHER		0	1	2	1	190	0	7	2	7	86
Subtotal:-----		1,679	3,558	4,294	7,134	17,953	383	840	977	1,660	4,049
FR CELERY(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		450	554	506	554	8,224	136	159	159	159	2,250
CANADA		19	51	363	333	4,237	4	35	112	105	1,267
OTHER		60	0	60	0	60	19	0	19	0	24
Subtotal:-----		530	605	930	887	12,522	159	194	289	264	3,541
FR CUCMBR(OCT	MT										
MEXICO		17,078	20,903	19,544	23,563	230,969	3,760	8,801	4,458	9,995	99,441
OTHER		416	498	764	956	20,004	479	293	906	775	7,461
Subtotal:-----		17,494	21,401	20,308	24,519	250,973	4,239	9,094	5,364	10,770	106,902
FR CAULFLWR(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		12	4	536	877	3,324	5	1	174	311	1,186
MEXICO		364	16	377	21	1,662	112	5	115	9	487
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:-----		376	20	913	898	4,986	116	6	289	320	1,674
FR GARLIC(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		25	11	98	34	10,289	61	41	122	136	10,397
CHINA, PEOPLES R		3,700	56	7,156	208	16,219	1,372	57	3,250	103	8,940
OTHER		24	335	255	748	4,609	32	516	177	1,150	5,490
Subtotal:-----		3,750	401	7,509	989	31,117	1,465	615	3,549	1,389	24,828
FR ONION(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		9,691	9,804	15,392	13,761	180,514	6,979	11,958	11,410	15,630	108,275
OTHER		5,465	2,240	9,083	4,840	67,887	1,766	1,010	2,899	1,948	25,494
Subtotal:-----		15,156	12,045	24,475	18,601	248,401	8,745	12,968	14,309	17,578	133,769
FR PEPPERS(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		5,813	6,577	9,717	9,831	143,889	5,611	6,982	9,397	9,679	137,306
EU-12		2,154	2,191	3,990	3,785	17,495	5,601	6,549	8,690	9,224	41,535
NETHERLANDS		2,098	2,074	3,882	3,620	17,046	5,442	6,162	8,436	8,740	40,236
OTHER		278	219	595	818	4,357	557	637	1,075	1,362	7,029
Subtotal:-----		8,246	8,987	14,302	14,435	165,740	11,770	14,168	19,162	20,265	185,870
FR SEED POT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		4,346	5,067	4,541	5,415	106,339	698	881	745	965	21,734
OTHER		10	0	22	0	87	6	0	14	0	51
Subtotal:-----		4,356	5,067	4,562	5,415	106,426	704	881	759	965	21,785
FR TBL POT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		25,327	14,454	46,659	28,493	210,824	5,762	3,253	10,096	5,997	48,829
OTHER		18	0	18	0	59	11	0	11	0	31
Subtotal:-----		25,345	14,454	46,677	28,493	210,883	5,773	3,253	10,108	5,997	48,860

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
NOV 94

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY		QUANTITY					VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS)				
COUNTRY REGION		CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR TOMATO(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		18,080	12,908	36,790	26,715	381,437	8,012	10,645	19,293	19,756	300,973
OTHER		1,055	994	2,100	2,166	20,439	1,551	1,995	3,029	3,765	27,182
Subtotal:-----		19,136	13,902	38,890	28,880	401,876	9,562	12,639	22,322	23,521	328,155
FR ASPARG(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		541	369	1,043	672	18,201	1,009	826	1,734	1,232	29,098
PERU		1,036	1,683	1,836	3,387	6,694	1,382	2,584	2,427	5,256	9,728
OTHER		831	1,125	1,801	2,065	2,817	819	1,041	1,781	1,935	3,003
Subtotal:-----		2,407	3,177	4,681	6,123	27,711	3,209	4,451	5,942	8,422	41,829
CANNED VEGETABLES											
CND TOM PST(JUL)	MT										
MEXICO		0	3	193	609	28,428	0	2	129	427	18,343
CHILE		127	38	645	921	5,786	97	28	463	722	4,827
OTHER		1,021	225	3,213	2,009	9,199	431	192	1,988	1,271	6,024
Subtotal:-----		1,148	266	4,052	3,538	43,412	528	222	2,580	2,420	29,193
CND TOM SAUCE(JUL)	MT										
EU-12		98	867	525	4,302	6,956	75	565	297	2,949	5,984
SPAIN		0	547	0	3,285	5,574	0	408	0	2,449	5,152
CANADA		274	431	1,926	1,721	4,507	181	309	1,183	1,240	2,959
OTHER		124	1,559	808	4,283	3,926	79	1,163	559	3,214	2,659
Subtotal:-----		496	2,855	3,259	10,305	15,390	335	2,037	2,040	7,403	11,602
CND TOMATO(JUL)	MT										
CHILE		422	1,016	4,762	6,901	11,194	208	447	2,342	3,260	5,358
EU-12		1,610	1,983	6,264	8,987	16,699	450	623	1,903	2,898	5,304
ITALY		1,610	1,983	6,145	8,936	16,403	450	623	1,857	2,882	5,200
ISRAEL		749	468	6,341	3,901	11,366	253	150	1,923	1,148	3,408
OTHER		431	18	2,064	493	4,426	192	5	1,029	250	2,215
Subtotal:-----		3,212	3,484	19,431	20,282	43,686	1,102	1,224	7,197	7,556	16,285
CND MSHROOM(JUL)	MT										
CHINA, PEOPLES R		1,316	372	5,983	6,146	18,168	2,814	773	10,878	10,900	28,859
INDONESIA		485	1,561	4,195	7,163	10,212	928	4,039	9,268	18,136	23,976
HONG KONG		726	319	2,919	2,797	12,407	1,145	708	4,878	6,474	22,900
OTHER		982	2,014	4,200	9,214	17,366	2,936	5,804	12,916	22,936	42,560
Subtotal:-----		3,510	4,266	17,297	25,320	58,153	7,822	11,323	37,940	58,446	118,295
FROZEN VEGETABLES											
FZN BROCLI(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		8,223	10,654	21,106	30,494	111,894	6,147	6,706	14,524	18,862	75,111
OTHER		2,334	2,064	7,476	6,086	17,183	1,435	1,423	4,786	4,251	11,448
Subtotal:-----		10,557	12,718	28,582	36,580	129,077	7,582	8,129	19,310	23,113	86,559
FZN CAULFLR(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		5,340	4,809	9,799	10,185	26,053	4,484	2,852	8,141	6,693	22,679
OTHER		383	176	963	991	2,946	157	110	460	632	1,522
Subtotal:-----		5,724	4,985	10,761	11,176	28,999	4,641	2,962	8,601	7,325	24,201
FZN POTATO(SEP)	MT										
CANADA		9,601	14,368	30,328	36,953	128,822	5,321	8,336	16,863	20,853	71,265
OTHER		41	33	93	87	258	32	28	81	96	280
Subtotal:-----		9,642	14,401	30,421	37,040	129,081	5,353	8,364	16,944	20,949	71,545
TREE NUTS											
PISTACHIO NSH(SEP)	MT										
TURKEY		0	0	30	4	110	0	0	84	7	304
HONG KONG		0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	143
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Subtotal:-----		0	0	30	4	191	0	0	85	7	448
CASHEW NUT(AUG)	MT										
INDIA		2,539	2,298	11,105	13,631	40,026	10,491	9,832	46,903	59,690	170,332
BRAZIL		1,494	1,641	8,498	5,762	19,611	6,296	8,037	34,272	26,944	87,871
OTHER		341	337	1,401	1,457	4,804	1,248	1,441	4,594	6,417	18,104
Subtotal:-----		4,374	4,276	21,004	20,851	64,440	18,035	19,310	85,769	93,051	276,306
FILBERTS(AUG)	MT										
TURKEY		408	427	1,261	889	3,360	1,131	1,574	3,399	3,278	11,711
OTHER		29	83	46	152	196	49	239	110	415	763
Subtotal:-----		437	510	1,307	1,041	3,556	1,180	1,813	3,509	3,693	12,474
PECANS NSH(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		497	5,959	1,214	7,707	6,667	831	11,246	1,912	13,840	7,599
OTHER		0	0	327	41	327	0	0	1,081	68	1,081
Subtotal:-----		497	5,959	1,541	7,748	6,994	831	11,246	2,992	13,908	8,680
WINES											
CHMP&SPRK WN(JAN)	KL										
EU-12		5,513	5,060	26,747	26,850	30,523	46,425	41,277	235,307	247,052	265,363
FRANCE		1,594	1,594	8,754	9,463	10,065	29,428	26,763	158,971	172,019	179,059
ITALY		2,270	1,825	10,461	10,391	11,753	9,715	7,919	45,906	46,182	50,998
OTHER		44	85	269	342	302	123	322	906	1,054	1,034
Subtotal:-----		5,557	5,146	27,015	27,192	30,825	46,548	41,599	236,212	248,106	266,397
FT&VERM WN(JAN)	KL										
EU-12		1,261	1,384	11,244	13,191	12,389	5,180	6,155	44,240	52,595	48,713
ITALY		691	691	6,339	7,521	6,954	1,689	1,809	15,272	18,424	16,829
SPAIN		329	450	2,953	3,456	3,278	1,337	1,831	13,372	15,497	14,484
PORTUGAL		140	188	1,141	1,461	1,295	1,762	2,118	11,792	15,130	13,324
OTHER		22	39	150	190	159	92	139	631	809	671
Subtotal:-----		1,282	1,424	11,393	13,381	12,547	5,273	6,295	44,871	53,404	49,384
OTH GP WINE(JAN)	KL										
EU-12		18,170	18,921	138,544	159,743	152,864	62,610	70,222	502,613	536,725	553,012
FRANCE		7,443	7,707	50,262	53,509	55,169	36,590	41,460	278,358	270,077	303,623
ITALY		8,186	8,858	68,059	84,778	75,390	19,089	21,191	167,173	204,718	186,307
OTHER		3,427	3,839	39,375	42,623	42,637	8,543	10,631	89,470	101,601	97,598
Subtotal:-----		21,597	22,760	177,919	202,375	195,502	71,153	80,853	592,083	638,338	650,610
OTH WN PROD(JAN)	KL										
JAPAN		149	105	2,060	1,473	2,276	415	514	6,225	5,645	7,018
EU-12		372	655	3,452	4,463	3,709	474	952	4,794	6,138	5,144
CANADA		65	102	1,969	3,125	2,084	75	98	2,828	4,122	2,953
OTHER		114	77	989	948	1,148	193	129	1,772	1,829	2,121
Subtotal:-----		699	938	8,470	10,010	9,216	1,157	1,693	15,620	17,734	17,236
CUT FLOWERS											
ROSES(JAN)	NONE										
COLOMBIA		0	0	0	0	0	4,759	5,331	75,795	86,736	80,312
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0	1,895	2,721	25,391	32,332	27,079
Subtotal:-----		0	0	0	0	0	6,655	8,051	101,185	119,068	107,392
CARNATIONS(JAN)	NONE										
COLOMBIA		0	0	0	0	0	8,013	8,302	74,956	78,832	82,941
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0	144	160	1,954	2,150	2,143
Subtotal:-----		0	0	0	0	0	8,157	8,462	76,910	80,982	85,084

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
OCT 94 (CORRECTED)

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY / COUNTRY REGION		QUANTITY CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS) CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FR FRT & MLNS											
FR APPLES(JUL)	MT										
NEW ZEALAND		0	0	2,296	4,478	28,387	0	0	2,674	6,293	31,041
SOUTH AFRICA, RE		0	0	3,781	5,508	19,044	0	0	2,956	4,544	16,039
CANADA		6,244	9,879	13,829	14,925	29,886	1,884	2,584	4,615	4,808	13,666
OTHER		0	6	6,585	204	33,758	0	9	2,990	126	13,616
Subtotal:-----		6,244	9,885	26,490	25,115	111,075	1,884	2,593	13,236	15,772	74,362
FR PEARS(JUL)	MT										
CHILE		0	0	143	56	44,495	0	0	43	20	16,093
ARGENTINA		0	0	0	0	13,831	0	0	0	0	7,587
OTHER		739	340	937	400	7,183	1,270	1,124	1,820	1,201	9,888
Subtotal:-----		739	340	1,080	456	65,509	1,270	1,124	1,863	1,221	33,569
APRICOT (MAY)	MT										
CHILE		0	0	0	0	781	0	0	0	0	489
NEW ZEALAND		0	0	0	0	157	0	0	0	0	283
TURKEY		19	26	19	26	56	50	29	50	29	159
OTHER		0	0	46	2	47	0	0	59	3	62
Subtotal:-----		19	26	66	28	1,042	50	29	108	32	993
PEACH-NEC(MAY)	MT										
CHILE		0	0	0	0	42,893	0	0	0	0	27,605
OTHER		0	0	214	187	252	0	0	182	155	240
Subtotal:-----		0	0	214	187	43,145	0	0	182	155	27,844
PLUM-PRUNE(MAY)	MT										
CHILE		0	0	10	99	21,389	0	0	13	60	14,143
OTHER		19	39	84	134	233	23	34	82	162	215
Subtotal:-----		19	39	94	233	21,621	23	34	95	222	14,358
FRESH GRAPES (MAY)	MT										
CHILE		0	0	2,089	4,201	265,879	0	0	1,583	3,305	201,749
MEXICO		0	2	41,305	41,042	41,331	0	3	55,211	46,567	55,237
OTHER		120	94	422	801	1,566	87	77	176	249	1,482
Subtotal:-----		120	96	43,815	46,043	308,775	87	80	56,970	50,121	258,468
FR RASPBRY(JAN)	MT										
CANADA		0	0	5,091	6,176	5,122	0	0	9,229	13,062	9,292
OTHER		18	29	535	829	774	133	144	931	1,554	1,484
Subtotal:-----		18	29	5,626	7,005	5,896	133	144	10,160	14,615	10,776
FR STRAWBRIS(JAN)	MT										
MEXICO		7	16	11,882	17,893	12,747	10	26	16,693	30,454	17,985
OTHER		121	21	399	172	1,480	337	44	862	385	3,491
Subtotal:-----		128	36	12,281	18,064	14,227	348	70	17,554	30,839	21,476
FR BANANA(JAN)	MT										
COSTA RICA		76,513	96,645	791,679	828,298	922,519	21,440	23,862	235,186	205,026	272,504
ECUADOR		58,747	67,924	644,670	661,804	761,367	14,947	17,361	176,072	171,430	205,877
COLOMBIA		58,583	62,233	479,648	526,959	596,321	16,132	18,390	133,919	156,579	166,146
OTHER		98,032	117,000	1,022,869	1,103,869	1,232,936	26,725	31,896	294,690	307,516	350,376
Subtotal:-----		291,874	343,803	2,938,865	3,120,929	3,513,144	79,244	91,509	839,866	840,550	994,903
FR MANGO(JAN)	MT										
MEXICO		0	45	94,439	108,432	94,439	0	39	71,626	81,678	71,626
OTHER		629	841	13,722	10,740	16,518	1,252	1,195	12,081	10,020	15,619
Subtotal:-----		629	885	108,162	119,173	110,957	1,252	1,235	83,707	91,697	87,245
FR PINAPLE(JAN)	MT										
COSTA RICA		4,856	7,025	60,662	69,944	72,226	1,954	2,268	26,334	24,200	30,880
HONDURAS		1,909	2,053	21,935	25,055	26,273	634	565	6,288	6,897	7,482
OTHER		1,944	1,892	23,191	15,162	25,896	525	265	6,218	3,155	6,986
Subtotal:-----		8,708	10,970	105,788	110,162	124,395	3,114	3,098	38,840	34,252	45,348
FR CANTLPE(MAY)	MT										
COSTA RICA		0	0	3,288	5,738	43,061	0	0	1,961	2,179	18,971
MEXICO		794	815	20,386	17,562	63,603	189	206	5,193	5,565	17,851
HONDURAS		0	0	4,316	2,782	64,399	0	0	1,074	616	14,716
GUATEMALA		274	1,506	2,922	3,806	36,328	124	500	982	1,434	11,415
OTHER		23	0	434	302	19,831	4	0	137	67	4,630
Subtotal:-----		1,091	2,321	31,346	30,191	227,221	317	706	9,347	9,860	67,583
FR MELON,OT(MAY)	MT										
MEXICO		2,668	4,219	15,510	17,470	40,290	886	1,610	4,736	6,263	14,546
COSTA RICA		0	0	871	1,014	29,573	0	0	314	392	11,703
OTHER		219	122	1,867	1,902	44,425	79	42	664	570	14,557
Subtotal:-----		2,886	4,341	18,248	20,387	114,288	965	1,653	5,714	7,225	40,806
FR ORANGES(NOV)	MT										
AUSTRALIA		1	0	4,556	9,382	4,556	2	0	6,267	10,635	6,267
OTHER		268	183	5,795	6,849	5,795	75	40	2,007	2,592	2,007
Subtotal:-----		268	183	10,350	16,234	10,350	77	40	8,274	13,245	8,274
CANNED FRUIT											
CND MANDRN(JAN)	MT										
EC 12		752	1,615	17,470	27,905	19,589	654	1,368	16,613	21,797	18,494
SPAIN		751	1,615	17,451	27,771	19,569	653	1,368	16,594	21,674	18,474
CHINA, PEOPLES R		1,676	1,975	15,861	16,252	19,713	1,388	1,413	13,414	12,152	16,285
OTHER		0	188	915	832	988	0	159	1,102	740	1,163
Subtotal:-----		2,428	3,778	34,247	44,989	40,290	2,042	2,940	31,128	34,690	35,942
CND BLK OLV(NOV)	MT										
EC 12		1,138	606	12,275	12,078	12,275	2,008	1,325	24,927	23,739	24,927
SPAIN		909	448	10,260	9,944	10,260	1,569	906	19,913	18,786	19,913
MOROCCO		212	224	2,661	2,820	2,661	359	400	4,733	5,022	4,733
OTHER		7	1	125	113	125	17	3	236	207	236
Subtotal:-----		1,356	830	15,061	15,011	15,061	2,383	1,727	29,896	28,968	29,896
CND GRN OLV(NOV)	MT										
EC 12		4,648	3,774	41,192	39,796	41,192	11,964	10,553	104,739	104,310	104,739
SPAIN		4,552	3,692	40,160	39,081	40,160	11,837	10,348	102,781	102,782	102,781
OTHER		148	98	2,058	2,530	2,058	230	160	3,331	3,806	3,331
Subtotal:-----		4,796	3,884	43,249	42,340	43,249	12,194	10,751	108,070	108,155	108,070
CND PEACH(JUN)	MT										
EC 12		2,046	1,415	6,523	6,204	16,731	1,183	751	3,823	3,426	9,614
GREECE		1,819	1,397	6,239	6,116	15,515	1,054	739	3,622	3,334	8,832
OTHER		859	433	1,546	2,185	4,479	439	286	834	1,388	2,310
Subtotal:-----		2,904	1,849	8,069	8,388	21,211	1,622	1,037	4,657	4,813	11,925
CND PINAPLE(JAN)	MT										
THAILAND		10,967	9,250	151,168	128,058	172,014	5,505	4,539	91,190	65,602	101,834
PHILIPPINES		9,695	9,737	107,114	115,643	128,465	6,529	4,301	73,958	66,775	88,280
OTHER		4,343	5,856	36,350	39,489	41,758	1,452	2,374	14,594	16,164	16,877
Subtotal:-----		25,005	24,843	294,632	283,190	342,237	13,487	11,214	179,741	148,541	206,991
DRD APRCT(JUL)	MT										
TURKEY		691	1,256	2,339	3,935	8,765	1,775	1,908	5,767	6,183	22,058
OTHER		77	6	121	98	556	206	11	286	237	1,434
Subtotal:-----		768	1,261	2,461	4,034	9,321	1,981	1,919	6,053	6,420	23,491

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
OCT 94 (CORRECTED)

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY / COUNTRY REGION		QUANTITY CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TOT LAST YR	YR TOT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS) CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TOT LAST YR	YR TOT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
DRIED FRUIT											
DATES(SEP)	MT										
PAKISTAN		18	122	70	140	4,346	20	75	63	101	4,288
OTHER		45	117	99	150	984	102	271	235	336	1,546
Subtotal:-----		62	239	169	290	5,330	122	346	299	437	5,835
DRD FIG(SEP)	MT										
TURKEY		62	232	231	348	1,329	146	447	275	619	1,854
EC 12		434	325	455	664	761	1,034	812	1,090	1,687	1,820
GREECE		422	299	443	638	727	992	706	1,047	1,581	1,695
MEXICO		349	45	864	233	1,376	163	178	381	834	1,203
OTHER		21	15	21	15	78	50	47	52	47	98
Subtotal:-----		866	616	1,571	1,260	3,545	1,394	1,484	1,798	3,188	4,975
DRD RAISIN(AUG)	MT										
MEXICO		725	859	2,436	1,811	3,413	659	749	2,141	1,538	3,151
TURKEY		96	24	378	401	2,151	110	22	402	355	2,187
CHILE		120	122	498	674	1,015	140	152	607	814	1,271
OTHER		20	0	65	97	376	23	0	83	118	403
Subtotal:-----		962	1,006	3,377	2,984	6,955	932	923	3,233	2,824	7,012
FRUIT JUICE(SSE)											
APPLE JUIC(JUL)	KL										
ARGENTINA		25,492	26,221	154,344	147,947	329,391	4,860	4,098	29,571	22,651	56,887
EC 12		16,974	14,286	60,475	64,252	268,007	3,999	3,188	13,746	12,307	56,308
GERMANY		13,978	7,731	42,588	44,013	206,824	3,360	1,913	9,916	8,740	44,839
OTHER		44,133	34,769	180,925	108,837	484,472	9,079	6,712	39,294	18,932	96,226
Subtotal:-----		86,599	75,276	395,744	321,037	1,081,869	17,938	13,999	82,611	53,889	209,422
FCOJ(DEC)	KL										
BRAZIL		162,980	122,409	917,318	1,156,548	1,089,726	32,478	20,233	155,211	212,501	190,381
OTHER		13,634	12,710	127,459	211,575	137,517	2,725	2,924	23,847	50,411	25,686
Subtotal:-----		176,614	135,119	1,044,777	1,368,123	1,227,243	35,204	23,157	179,057	262,912	216,066
GRAPE JU(JAN)	KL										
SWEDEN		0	0	51,169	0	51,169	0	0	16,067	0	16,067
EC 12		38	226	15,614	21,720	24,178	58	134	5,984	11,723	8,460
OTHER		3,300	5,277	46,905	35,864	54,769	1,194	1,700	17,219	11,520	19,669
Subtotal:-----		3,338	5,502	113,689	57,585	130,116	1,252	1,834	39,269	23,243	44,196
PNEAPL JUCN(JAN)	KL										
THAILAND		4,928	3,106	134,406	79,024	156,558	878	477	26,538	12,460	30,322
PHILIPPINES		15,761	9,790	99,573	83,898	113,215	2,840	1,272	20,643	13,731	23,255
OTHER		1,537	2,107	21,332	20,702	24,227	430	453	5,980	4,761	6,782
Subtotal:-----		22,226	15,004	255,311	183,624	294,000	4,148	2,202	53,161	30,952	60,359
PNEAPL JUNC(JAN)	KL										
PHILIPPINES		1,825	4,674	24,154	38,539	29,454	676	1,067	8,969	10,749	10,933
OTHER		1,231	1,493	11,791	15,802	13,450	366	709	2,963	8,388	4,309
Subtotal:-----		3,056	6,167	35,945	54,342	42,904	1,042	1,776	11,932	19,137	15,242
FROZEN FRUIT											
FZN STRBRY(DEC)	MT										
MEXICO		255	23	18,407	17,734	18,446	231	25	17,249	16,988	17,277
OTHER		82	84	1,174	846	1,274	254	122	3,545	2,132	3,826
Subtotal:-----		336	106	19,581	18,580	19,720	485	147	20,795	19,120	21,103
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR BEANS(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		16	25	16	25	9,782	14	41	14	41	13,004
OTHER		11	20	11	20	922	15	19	15	19	723
Subtotal:-----		27	45	27	45	10,704	30	60	30	60	13,727
FR CARROT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		8,165	11,381	8,165	11,381	48,304	1,801	2,714	1,801	2,714	12,253
MEXICO		546	5	546	5	11,417	168	9	168	9	2,924
OTHER		0	21	0	21	373	0	9	0	9	256
Subtotal:-----		8,711	11,408	8,711	11,408	60,095	1,969	2,732	1,969	2,732	15,433
FR CABBAGE(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		1,942	2,966	1,942	2,966	12,282	503	702	503	702	3,022
MEXICO		672	610	672	610	5,481	90	118	90	118	942
OTHER		2	0	2	0	190	2	0	2	0	86
Subtotal:-----		2,616	3,576	2,616	3,576	17,953	594	820	594	820	4,049
FR CELERY(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		56	0	56	0	8,224	23	0	23	0	2,250
CANADA		344	282	344	282	4,237	107	70	107	70	1,267
OTHER		0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	24
Subtotal:-----		400	282	400	282	12,522	131	70	131	70	3,541
FR CUCMBR(OCT	MT										
MEXICO		2,466	2,660	2,466	2,660	230,969	697	1,193	697	1,193	99,441
OTHER		348	458	348	458	20,004	427	482	427	482	7,461
Subtotal:-----		2,814	3,118	2,814	3,118	250,973	1,124	1,676	1,124	1,676	106,902
FR CAULFLWR(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		524	873	524	873	3,324	170	310	170	310	1,186
MEXICO		13	5	13	5	1,662	3	4	3	4	487
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:-----		537	878	537	878	4,986	173	314	173	314	1,674
FR GARLIC(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		73	23	73	23	10,289	61	95	61	95	10,397
CHINA, PEOPLES R		3,456	152	3,456	152	16,219	1,879	45	1,879	45	8,940
OTHER		231	413	231	413	4,609	145	633	145	633	5,490
Subtotal:-----		3,760	588	3,760	588	31,117	2,084	774	2,084	774	24,828
FR ONION(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		5,701	3,956	5,701	3,956	180,514	4,431	3,672	4,431	3,672	108,275
OTHER		3,618	2,600	3,618	2,600	67,887	1,133	938	1,133	938	25,494
Subtotal:-----		9,319	6,556	9,319	6,556	248,401	5,564	4,610	5,564	4,610	133,769
FR PEPPERS(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		3,904	3,254	3,904	3,254	143,889	3,785	2,698	3,785	2,698	137,306
EC 12		1,836	1,594	1,836	1,594	17,495	3,088	2,675	3,088	2,675	41,535
NETHERLANDS		1,784	1,545	1,784	1,545	17,046	2,995	2,579	2,995	2,579	40,236
OTHER		317	599	317	599	4,357	518	725	518	725	7,029
Subtotal:-----		6,056	5,447	6,056	5,447	165,740	7,392	6,097	7,392	6,097	185,870
FR SEED POT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		195	348	195	348	106,339	47	84	47	84	21,734
OTHER		12	0	12	0	87	8	0	8	0	51
Subtotal:-----		207	348	207	348	106,426	55	84	55	84	21,785
FR TBL POT(OCT)	MT										
CANADA		21,332	14,039	21,332	14,039	210,824	4,334	2,743	4,334	2,743	48,829
OTHER		0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	31
Subtotal:-----		21,332	14,039	21,332	14,039	210,883	4,334	2,743	4,334	2,743	48,860

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED HORTICULTURAL COMMODITIES BY ORIGIN
MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING AS INDICATED
OCT 94 (CORRECTED)

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY / COUNTRY REGION		QUANTITY CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR	VALUE (1,000 DOLLARS) CURR MO LAST YR	CURR MO CURR YR	YR TDT LAST YR	YR TDT CURR YR	LAST YEAR
FRESH VEGETABLES											
FR TOMATO(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		18,710	13,806	18,710	13,806	381,437	11,282	9,111	11,282	9,111	300,973
OTHER		1,045	1,172	1,045	1,172	20,439	1,478	1,771	1,478	1,771	27,182
Subtotal:-----		19,755	14,978	19,755	14,978	401,876	12,760	10,882	12,760	10,882	328,155
FR ASPARG(OCT)	MT										
MEXICO		502	303	502	303	18,201	725	406	725	406	29,098
PERU		800	1,704	800	1,704	6,694	1,045	2,671	1,045	2,671	9,728
OTHER		970	940	970	940	2,817	962	894	962	894	3,003
Subtotal:-----		2,273	2,946	2,273	2,946	27,711	2,732	3,971	2,732	3,971	41,829
CANNED VEGETABLES											
CND TOM PST(JUL)	MT										
MEXICO		0	0	193	605	28,428	0	0	129	425	18,343
CHILE		89	74	518	883	5,786	62	54	366	695	4,827
OTHER		574	406	2,193	1,784	9,199	474	299	1,557	1,079	6,024
Subtotal:-----		663	480	2,904	3,272	43,412	536	353	2,052	2,199	29,193
CND TOM SAUCE(JUL)	MT										
EC 12		286	1,087	427	3,435	6,956	134	704	223	2,384	5,984
SPAIN		0	821	0	2,737	5,574	0	612	0	2,041	5,152
CANADA		124	905	1,651	1,290	4,507	88	549	1,002	930	2,959
OTHER		159	678	684	2,725	3,926	80	617	480	2,052	2,659
Subtotal:-----		569	2,669	2,763	7,450	15,390	303	1,870	1,705	5,366	11,602
CND TOMATO(JUL)	MT										
CHILE		474	1,249	4,340	5,885	11,194	272	632	2,134	2,813	5,358
EC 12		1,770	1,913	4,654	7,005	16,699	574	478	1,453	2,275	5,304
ITALY		1,735	1,913	4,534	6,954	16,403	559	478	1,407	2,260	5,200
ISRAEL		1,865	250	5,593	3,434	11,366	486	79	1,670	998	3,408
OTHER		205	49	1,633	475	4,426	105	24	838	245	2,215
Subtotal:-----		4,315	3,461	16,219	16,798	43,686	1,437	1,212	6,094	6,331	16,285
CND MSHROOM(JUL)	MT										
CHINA, PEOPLES R		1,044	376	4,667	5,773	18,168	1,819	772	8,064	10,127	28,859
INDONESIA		695	1,635	3,710	5,602	10,212	1,446	4,212	8,340	14,098	23,976
HONG KONG		704	543	2,193	2,478	12,407	1,151	1,286	3,733	5,767	22,900
OTHER		886	1,652	3,217	7,200	17,366	3,277	4,047	9,981	17,133	42,560
Subtotal:-----		3,329	4,206	13,787	21,054	58,153	7,693	10,317	30,118	47,123	118,295
FROZEN VEGETABLES											
FZN BROCLI(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		6,045	11,186	12,883	19,839	111,894	4,018	6,907	8,377	12,156	75,111
OTHER		2,538	1,676	5,142	4,022	17,183	1,679	1,186	3,351	2,828	11,448
Subtotal:-----		8,583	12,862	18,025	23,861	129,077	5,697	8,093	11,729	14,984	86,559
FZN CAULFLR(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		3,055	3,606	4,458	5,376	26,053	2,598	2,512	3,657	3,841	22,679
OTHER		226	304	579	816	2,946	106	160	303	523	1,522
Subtotal:-----		3,281	3,910	5,038	6,192	28,999	2,704	2,672	3,960	4,363	24,201
FZN POTATO(SEP)	MT										
CANADA		11,101	12,258	20,727	22,585	128,822	6,118	6,711	11,542	12,517	71,265
OTHER		50	34	53	54	258	36	54	49	68	280
Subtotal:-----		11,151	12,292	20,779	22,639	129,081	6,154	6,765	11,591	12,585	71,545
TREE NUTS											
PISTACHIO NSH(SEP)	MT										
TURKEY		15	0	30	4	110	42	0	84	7	304
HONG KONG		0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	143
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Subtotal:-----		15	0	30	4	191	42	0	85	7	448
CASHEW NUT(AUG)	MT										
INDIA		2,659	3,760	8,566	11,333	40,026	11,136	16,299	36,412	49,858	170,332
BRAZIL		2,314	1,218	7,004	4,121	19,611	9,515	5,451	27,976	18,907	87,871
OTHER		315	328	1,060	1,119	4,804	949	1,307	3,346	4,976	18,104
Subtotal:-----		5,287	5,305	16,630	16,574	64,440	21,600	23,056	67,734	73,741	276,306
FILBERTS(AUG)	MT										
TURKEY		190	286	853	462	3,360	516	945	2,268	1,704	11,711
OTHER		9	43	17	69	196	30	76	62	176	763
Subtotal:-----		200	329	870	531	3,556	546	1,021	2,330	1,880	12,474
PECANS NSH(SEP)	MT										
MEXICO		608	1,660	717	1,748	6,667	964	2,482	1,080	2,594	7,599
OTHER		0	41	327	41	327	0	68	1,081	68	1,081
Subtotal:-----		608	1,701	1,044	1,789	6,994	964	2,550	2,161	2,661	8,680
WINES											
CHMP&SPRK WN(JAN)	KL										
EC 12		5,319	5,632	21,234	21,790	30,523	43,224	49,892	188,882	205,775	265,363
FRANCE		1,428	1,769	7,160	7,869	10,065	26,046	32,504	129,543	145,255	179,059
ITALY		2,563	2,741	8,192	8,566	11,753	11,537	12,501	36,190	38,263	50,998
OTHER		30	44	224	257	302	136	91	782	732	1,034
Subtotal:-----		5,349	5,676	21,458	22,047	30,825	43,360	49,983	189,665	206,507	266,397
FT&VERM WN(JAN)	KL										
EC 12		1,708	1,574	9,983	11,807	12,389	7,402	6,888	39,059	46,440	48,713
ITALY		1,044	965	5,648	6,831	6,954	2,487	2,303	13,583	16,615	16,829
SPAIN		381	273	2,623	3,006	3,278	1,892	1,273	12,035	13,666	14,484
PORTUGAL		235	252	1,000	1,273	1,295	2,652	2,630	10,030	13,012	13,324
OTHER		11	24	129	150	159	64	143	539	669	671
Subtotal:-----		1,719	1,598	10,111	11,957	12,547	7,466	7,031	39,598	47,109	49,384
OTH GP WINE(JAN)	KL										
EC 12		17,635	18,835	120,374	140,822	152,864	57,979	66,188	440,003	466,503	553,012
FRANCE		6,269	6,754	42,820	45,801	55,169	29,327	33,930	241,768	228,618	303,623
ITALY		9,039	9,501	59,873	75,920	75,390	22,341	24,319	148,084	183,527	186,307
OTHER		3,548	4,335	35,948	38,784	42,637	8,950	10,476	80,927	90,970	97,598
Subtotal:-----		21,183	23,171	156,322	179,615	195,502	66,928	76,663	520,930	557,485	650,610
OTH WN PROD(JAN)	KL										
JAPAN		151	222	1,911	1,369	2,276	425	916	5,810	5,131	7,018
EC 12		523	517	3,080	3,808	3,709	807	785	4,320	5,186	5,144
CANADA		93	190	1,904	3,023	2,084	105	261	2,753	4,024	2,953
OTHER		91	124	875	871	1,148	164	249	1,580	1,700	2,121
Subtotal:-----		857	1,053	7,770	9,072	9,216	1,500	2,212	14,463	16,041	17,236
CUT FLOWERS											
ROSES(JAN)	NONE										
COLOMBIA		0	0	0	0	0	6,982	6,339	71,036	81,405	80,312
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0	2,305	2,622	23,495	29,611	27,079
Subtotal:-----		0	0	0	0	0	9,287	8,961	94,531	111,016	107,392
CARNATIONS(JAN)	NONE										
COLOMBIA		0	0	0	0	0	6,274	6,302	66,943	70,530	82,941
OTHER		0	0	0	0	0	147	136	1,811	1,990	2,143
Subtotal:-----		0	0	0	0	0	6,421	6,438	68,754	72,520	85,084

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1995 386-098/00494

NTIS Order Form For FAS Subscriptions

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Technology Administration
National Technical Information Service
Springfield, VA 22161

For RUSH Service—Call 1-800-553-NTIS
RUSH service is available for an additional fee.
To order subscriptions, call (703) 487-4630.
TDD (For hearing impaired only), call (703) 487-4639.

Ship to Address

Please PRINT or TYPE

Date ________________

Company ________________

Attention ________________ Title ________________

Last Name ________________ First Initial ________________

Suite or Room Number ________________

Full Street Address Required ________________

City ________________ State ________ ZIP ________

( ) ________________ ( ) ________________
Telephone number Fax number

(703) 487-4630
or Fax this form to (703) 321-8547
To verify receipt of your Fax order, call (703) 487-4679.

Payment

☐ Charge my NTIS Deposit Account _ _ _ _ _ - _

Charge my ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard ☐ AMERICAN EXPRESS

Account No ________________

Exp. ________ Cardholder's name ________________ (Please print)

Signature: ________________ (Required to validate all orders)

☐ Check/Money order enclosed for $ ________________ (Payable in U S. dollars)

Return Policy: To inquire about the NTIS return policy, please call the NTIS Subscription Section at (703) 487-4630.

Single Copies: To order single copies, call our Sales Desk at (703) 487-4650.

Subscription Price Schedule
Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) Publications

No. of Subscriptions	Order No.	Titles	Prices* Domestic	Prices* Foreign	Total
______	PB95-970600LJX	Agricultural Trade Highlights (12 issues)	$ 50.00	$ 80.00	______
______	PB95-970700LJX	Tropical Products (Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices Essentials Oils) (4 issues)	22.00	44.00	______
______	PB95-970800LJX	Cotton: World Markets & Trade (12 issues)	60.00	112.00	______
______	PB95-970900LJX	Dairy, Livestock & Poultry: U.S. Trade & Prospects (12 issues)	78.00	174.00	______
______	PB95-971000LJX	Dairy Monthly Imports (12 issues)	50.00	80.00	______
______	PB95-971100LJX	Livestock & Poultry: World Markets & Trade (2 issues)	14.00	22.00	______
______	PB95-973900LJX	Dairy: World Markets & Trade (2 issues)	14.00	22.00	______
______	PB95-971200LJX	All 28 Dairy, Livestock & Poultry reports	136.00	278.00	______
______	PB95-971300LJX	Grain: World Markets & Trade (12 issues)	70.00	140.00	______
______	PB95-971400LJX	World Horticultural Trade & U.S. Export Opportunities (12 issues)	70.00	140.00	______
______	PB95-971500LJX	Oilseeds: World Markets & Trade (12 issues)	76.00	152.00	______
______	PB95-971600LJX	U.S. Planting Seed Exports (4 issues)	38.00	96.00	______
______	PB95-971700LJX	Sugar: World Markets & Trade (2 issues)	14.00	16.00	______
______	PB95-971800LJX	Tobacco: World Markets & Trade (12 issues)	66.00	154.00	______
______	PB95-971900LJX	World Agricultural Production (12 issues)	75.00	120.00	______
______	PB95-973400LJX	Wood Products: International Trade & Foreign Markets (5 issues)	42.00	92.00	______
______	PB95-973500LJX	Monthly Summary of Export Credit Guarantee Program Activity (12 issues)	50.00	80.00	______
______	PB95-973600LJX	U.S. Export Sales (52 issues)	175.00	320.00	______
______	PB95-973700LJX	AgExporter Magazine (12 issues)	34.00	42.00	______

Prices are subject to change.
The NTIS Subscription Section (703) 487-4630 can provide pricing verification.

* Prices include first-class delivery for domestic; airmail delivery for foreign.

GRAND TOTAL ________

Farm Prospects Through 2000

Agricultural Outlook Forum

The U.S. Department of Agriculture invites you to take part in a forum on agriculture's economic prospects through the year 2000. The Forum will feature noted speakers on the trends and issues shaping farming's future, and new long-term projections from USDA.

Act Now to Attend. The Forum will be held at the Stouffer Renaissance Hotel in Arlington, Va. For registration information, call the USDA Graduate School at (202) 401-9421; fax (202) 401-7304; or write to the Graduate School, (Dept. IH), Room 108, 600 Maryland Ave., SW Washington, D.C. 20024.

Place Advance Orders for Tapes, Publications. To order audio and video cassette tapes of the Forum, call 1 (800) 747-0856; in Maryland, call (301) 662-0371. The Forum proceedings will include all submitted speeches plus the new USDA projections; request item YCON-95, $25. Long-term Baseline Projections also available separately; request WAOB-94-1, $12. Both Available by April 1995. Call 1 (800) 999-6779.

February 22 and 23, 1995 in Arlington, Virginia

U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, D.C. 20250-3800

Farm Prospects Through 2000

The U.S. Department of Agriculture invites you to take part in a forum on agriculture's economic prospects through the year 2000. The Forum will feature noted speakers on the trends and issues shaping farming's future, and new long-term projections from USDA.

Act Now to Attend. The Forum will be held at the Stouffer Renaissance Hotel in Arlington, Va. For registration information, call the USDA Graduate School at (202) 401-9421; fax (202) 401-7304; or write to the Graduate School, (Dept. IH), Room 108, 600 Maryland Ave., SW Washington, D.C. 20024.

Place Advance Orders for Tapes, Publications. To order audio and video cassette tapes of the Forum, call 1 (800) 747-0856; in Maryland, call (301) 662-0371. The Forum proceedings will include all submitted speeches plus the new USDA projections; request item YCON-95, $25. Long-term Baseline Projections also available separately; request WAOB-94-1, $12. Both Available by April 1995.
Call 1 (800) 999-6779.

Agricultural Outlook Forum

February 22 and 23, 1995 in Arlington, Virginia

U.S. Department of Agriculture Washington, D.C. 20250-3800

Agricultural Outlook Forum

Agricultural Outlook Forum

Agricultural Outlook Forum

Agricultural Outlook Forum

Agricultural Outlook Forum

Agricultural Outlook Forum

Agricultural Outlook Forum

Agricultural Outlook Forum

Agricultural Outlook Forum

Agricultural Outlook Forum

Agricultural Outlook Forum

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
AG BOX 1006
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250-1006

For questions concerning your subscription or change of address, PRINT OR TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE and return this sheet to:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SPRINGFIELD, VA 22161

For questions or concerns on the data included in this publication, contact:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
AG BOX 1006
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250-1006